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TEXT BOOK COMMITTEE
PUNJAB

GAZETTEER

OF THE

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

1883-4.

Compiled and Published under the authority

OF THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LAHORE: THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS.

PREFACE.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilati of the *Gazetteer* of the Province being limited to twelve months, th Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the prese work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already exis ing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contr butions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through th Press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with th corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing an issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this distric consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer*, compile between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Note on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the repo on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volum Section A. of Chap. V. (General Administration), and the whole c Chap. VI. (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by th Deputy Commissioner; Section A. of Chap. III. (Statistics of Popu lation) has been taken from the Census Report; while here and ther passages have been specially written for the work. But with thes exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost, if no quite verbally from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referre to, which again was largely based upon Mr. Prinsep's Settlemen Report of the district. The report in question was written in 1863 and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older Settlement Reports affords very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. But when the district again comes under settlement, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be

.red; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful .rpose of collecting and publishing, in a systematic form, information 'hich had before been scattered, and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Colonel Birch and Messrs. Perkins and Beachcroft. The Deputy Commis-ioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in acordance with the prescribed system of transliteration.

THE EDITOR.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Detail of Tahsils.			
Details.	District.	Siálkot.	Pasrur.	Raya.	Zafarwal
Total square miles (1881)	1,953	637	543	476	302
Cultivated square miles (1878)	1,344	446	339	274	285
Culturable square miles (1878)	281	117	57	88	22
Irrigated square miles (1878)	676	266	236	107	67
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881)	1,297	454	349	268	226
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1881)	36·5	36·5	32·8	24·0	34·0
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881)	2,312	794	575	461	482
Total population (1881)	1,012,148	402,825	251,928	194,205	163,190
Rural population (1881)	928,158	343,651	239,029	189,647	155,831
Urban population (1881)	83,990	59,174	12,899	4,558	7,359
Total population per square mile (1881)	517	632	464	408	540
Rural population per square mile (1881)	474	539	440	399	516
Hindus (1881)	299,311	129,039	57,886	53,214	59,172
Sikhs (1881)	40,195	14,182	12,457	11084	2,472
Jains (1881)	1,388	876	406	24	82
Musalmans (1881)	669,712	257,341	181,161	129,796	101,414
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881)	1,113,519	413,893	268,305	239,955	191,366
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881)†	1,233,804	...	...	...	...

* Fixed, fluctuating, and miscellaneous

TEXT BOOK COMMITTEE PUNJAB

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

General description.

The Siálkot district is the north-westernmost of the three districts of the Amritsar division, and lies between north latitude 31°44′ and 32°50′ and east longitude 74°12′ and 75°3′. It is bounded on the north-east by the Jammú territory of the Mahárájá of Kashmír; on the north-west by the river Chenáb and its tributary the Taví, which separate it from the Gújrát district; on the west by the districts of Gújránwálá and Lahore; on the south-east by the Ravi, which divides it from Amritsar and Gúrdáspúr; and on the east by the trans-Ravi *tahsíl* of Shakargarh which belongs to the Gúrdáspúr district. It is an oblong tract of country, occupying the submontane portion of the Rechna or Rávi-Chenáb Doáb; and having a length from north-west to south-east of a little over 50 miles, an extreme width measured along the Degh river of 49 miles, and an average width, from the hills south-westwards, of about 44 miles.

It is divided into five *tahsíls*, of which that of Daskah occupies the western and that of Riah the southern portion of the district; while Pasrúr lies in the centre, Zafarwál to the north-east, and Siálkot includes the central northern area. But from 1867 to 1881 the Daskah *tahsíl* was in abeyance, being included partly in the Siálkot and partly in the Pasrúr *tahsíl*; and the statistics given in this work for the 14 years subsequent to 1867 refer to the four *tahsíls* thus constituted. Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several *tahsíls* into which it is divided are given in Table No. I. on the opposite page. The district contains one town of more than 10,000 souls, namely, Siálkot, with a population of 45,762. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Siálkot, lying north of the centre of the district, and distant 28 miles from the Jammú border, and the same distance from Wazírábad on the Panjáb Northern State Railway, from which station a branch line runs to Siálkot. The Siálkot railway station is between the city and the cantonment. There is also a good metalled road from Siálkot to Wazírábád. Siálkot stands 24th in order of area and second in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 1·84 per cent. of the total area, 5·39 per cent. of the total population, and 3·44 per cent. of the urban population of British territory.

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Descriptive.

Physical features.

The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown in the margin.

Town.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Feet above sea level.
Sialkot.	32°31′	74°30′	829
Pasrur.	32°16′	74°43′	800*
Zafarwal.	32°21′	74°57′	950*
Riah.	31°58′	74°48′	800*
Daskah.	32°20′	74°24′	800*

* Approximate.

Bounded on the north-west by the Chenáb and on the south-east by the Rávi, the district is fringed on either side by a line of fresh alluvial soil, above which rise the high banks that form the limits of the river beds. At an average distance of 15 miles from the Rávi another stream, the Degh, which rises in the Jammú hills, traverses this district and passes on into the district of Lahore. This too has upon either bank a fringe of low alluvial soil. With the exceptions thus noted, the district is practically a level plain throughout. Its north-eastern boundary is 20 miles distant from the outer line of the Himalayas; but about midway between the Rávi and the Chenáb a high dorsal tract, extending from beyond the border, forms a somewhat elevated plateau which stretches far into the district. Upon the border this elevated tract is about 20 miles in breadth, and extends from the Degh to the high eastern bank of the Chenáb. Gradually contracting in width, it terminates about 10 miles to the south-west of Pasrúr, and 32 miles from the point where the Degh enters the district. It thus forms a triangle, its base resting on the border, one side following the line of the Degh, and the other cutting diagonally, due north and south, across the district. Towards the Chenáb the central plateau falls off abruptly, but slopes more gradually towards the Degh. To the west of it lies a broad plain extending from the high bank of the Chenáb on the one side to the Degh on the other, and occupying approximately half the district.

Six divisions of the district area may be thus distinguished :—

(1) The alluvial lowlands of the Chenáb.

(2) The valley of the Degh.

(3) The alluvial lowlands of the Rávi.

(4) The triangular dorsal plateau west of the Degh.

(5) The remainder of the central plateau of the district, between the Degh and the Chenáb.

(6) The dorsal upland between the Rávi and the Degh.

The district as a whole is certainly above the average of the province in the matter of fertility. Three-fourths of its area have been brought under the plough, and of the remainder, perhaps a third more is capable of improvement. The upper portion of the district is very productive; but the lower portion, further removed from the hills and consequently from the influence of the rains, shows a marked falling off in fertility. In the *parganahs* of Marákiwál and Bajwát to the north, and to the south-east in the *parganah* of Zafarwál and the eastern portion of the *parganahs* of Riah and Hardokillah, owing to the abundance of

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Physical features.

rain and the influence of fertilizing streams, the richness of the soil is apparent. The remainder of the Siálkot *tahsíl* also, except a small portion to the east, and part of the Sambriál *parganah*, though entirely dependent upon well irrigation, are of noted fertility. The poorer tracts are situated in the triangular dorsal tract already described. This occupies the Cháhar *parganah* of Zafarwál, the *parganahs* of Pasrúr in the Pasrúr *tahsíl*, and the eastern portion of the Siálkot *parganah*. Here the soil is naturally arid, and the country bare and devoid of trees; cultivation is dependent entirely upon the local rainfall. The alluvial regions upon the Chenáb in the Sambriál *parganah* and the lower part of the tract which is watered by the Degh, suffer much from a saline efflorescence, and are even worse off in respect to soil and difficulties of cultivation than the driest and most arid portion of the district. The fifth of the zones enumerated is known as the *charkharí mahál* from the prominent feature in its cultivation, the universal use of wells worked by the Persian wheel (*charkh*). In the plain thus known, every acre of land is irrigated, water being in profuse abundance within an easy distance below the surface, and the soil a fine consistent earth, which, with irrigation, is capable of producing first-class crops of all descriptions. Without irrigation the soil is worthless, and cultivation seldom or never attempted. In the upland which lies between the valleys of the Degh and the Rávi, with the exception of the portion more immediately below the hills, the country is wild and unproductive, the soil becoming rapidly harder and more impregnated with saltpetre in proportion to the increasing distance from hills, until upon the border of the Lahore district it is little better than a mere wild jungle of brushwood and coarse reeds.

River system.

The district is watered on two sides by two of the great rivers of the province, the Rávi and Chenáb, which draw their supply from the snows of the central ranges of the Himalayas. It also receives from the lower hills of Jammú and its neighbourhood numerous smaller streams, which depend for their supply upon the yearly rainfall, and may be counted upon during the rainy months for a supply, more or less copious and more or less intermittent according to the season, but always of the utmost importance as a fertilizing agent in the part of the district which most nearly underlies the hills.

The Chenáb.

The Chenáb issues from Jammú near the village of Khairí Rihál, and for some miles the country on both banks belongs to this district. About 12 miles from the border it is joined, upon the right bank, by a perennial stream, called the Taví,* which, rising in the Jammú hills, flows under the high bank which limits the bed of the Chenáb towards the north. From this point the Chenáb for a distance of 18 miles forms the boundary between this district and that of Gújrát. The delta intercepted

* Just upon the border, upon the left bank, the Chenáb is joined by another stream, also called Tavi.

Chapter I. Descriptive. The Chenáb.

between the Chenáb and Taví forms the Bajwát *ilúka*, a tract which, traversed by four distinct branches of the Chenáb, and profusely irrigated by a system of artificial cuts and channels, is perhaps the richest and most closely cultivated portion of the district.* The banks of the Chenáb, as a rule, are abrupt, but shelve here and there with a more gradual slope. They are formed by low alluvial deposits, which, except in some few parts where they are overgrown with coarse grass or brushwood, are cultivated to the water's brink. The bed of the river itself is broad and sandy, and constantly shifts from year to year according to the caprice of the current, which, when in flood, will in one place eat into the soft river bank, and deposit in another a low sandy island, which, becoming the basis of a loamy deposit, will after a year or two be a cultivable field.† The depth of the water in the main channel is said to be seldom at any season less than 15 feet, rising in the time of flood to 30 feet, or even more. For purposes of irrigation the Chenáb water is copiously used in Bajwát and elsewhere; an area of about 12,000 acres is watered from it by means of artificial channels (*kúls*) and Persian wheels upon the bank. The river is crossed by eight ferries, but is not bridged at any point in the district. It is not fordable at any point. It is navigable at all seasons by boats carrying 400 maunds in the summer or 250 in the winter months. The boats are as on the Ravi, the ordinary flat-bottomed *kishti*.

The Rávi.

The Rávi, emerging from the district of Gúrdáspúr strikes the border of this district opposite the village of Kakeke and Auliápúr, and thenceforward forms the boundary of this district for a distance of nine miles, until it enters the Lahore district near the village of Totí. There are about 60 villages in this district upon its banks. Irrigation is practised only to a very limited extent, water being raised by means of Persian wheels in places where the stream passes beneath a bank of sufficient height. The character of the bed resembles that of the Chenáb, though the volume of water is considerably smaller. Within the low-lying tract which forms the valley of the river, its course changes much from year to year. Fifty years ago, it is said that the river flowed past the village of Riah, which is now five miles from the main stream. A large *nalla* running to the east of the village still fills from the Rávi at times of more than ordinary flood. The stream forms no permanent islands in the river bed, but patches of sand left dry by the retiring floods form temporary and shifting islands upon which not unfrequently a thick growth of reeds springs up. The river is

* The branches of the Chenáb traversing Bajwát are described as "pebbly streams." They flow the whole year round. The main ducts or *kúls* by which irrigation is effected are 30 in number. By means of dams the water is led through these into terraced fields. The control and distribution of the water-supply is entirely in the hands of the villagers.

† More sweeping changes are by no means uncommon. In 1869, four whole villages were transferred from the Gújrát district to that of Siálkot, and similar transfers between the two districts are constantly occurring.

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The Rávi.

fordable in places during the cold weather, but the passage is not without danger on account of quicksands. There are 11 ferries, at one of which, that of Miání on the road from Siálkot to Amritsar, a bridge of boats is maintained during the cold weather months. The Rávi is only navigable for four months of the year, from April to July; and then only for boats of from 200 to 250 maunds burden.

Hill streams.

Of the hill streams, the most important are the Degh, the Aik or Ayak, and the Bassantar.

The Degh.—The Degh is formed by the union of two streams at Parmandal in Jammú territory, both of which take their rise in the outer Himalayan ranges. Entering the district at the north-east point of the *tahsíl* of Zafarwál, near the village of Lehri Kalán, it traverses the *tahsíls* of Pasrúr and Riah, and passing on into the Lahore district,* eventually joins the Rávi. The supply of water, being drawn from the lower hills and dependent solely upon the local rainfall, is somewhat uncertain and intermittent. There is water, however, in the channel at all seasons of the year; and here and there springs of water occur in the bed. When heavy rain has fallen in the hills the discharge of water is sudden and abundant, causing floods which are frequently destructive. From the plain country, too, considerable accessions of volume are received during heavy rain; for the river valley, lying low, forms the main drainage artery of the eastern portion of the district. The nature of the banks varies much. Abrupt in some places, they become in others so gradually sloped as to be almost undistinguishable. The bed of the river is of course sand, forming in places quicksands of considerable depth. The current during the rain season is very rapid, being scarcely fordable even when only knee-deep. When waist-high the stream is quite unfordable. The course of the main current shifts constantly from side to side of the river bed, but there have been no instances of late years of any violent change. Artificial irrigation is scantily resorted to from the Degh, though in places where the banks are high, water is raised by Persian wheels. Large areas, however, benefit by alluvial deposits left by the summer floods. On the other hand the floods at times by depositing sand and by destroying wells injure cultivation. The stream is bridged in two places—at Malúkpúr, and again about a mile lower down, upon the Amritsar and Siálkot road. Ordinarily, except for a few hours after heavy rain, the stream is fordable at any point. No boats are used upon it.

The Aik.—The Aik, or Ayak, is another stream having its rise in the Jammú hills. It enters the district about eight miles to the east of Siálkot, and passing close to the city in a deep channel, ultimately passes into the district of Gújránwála.† For two months in the year the stream has a considerable volume, but dwindles to nothing during the winter season,

* See *Gazetteer* of the Lahore District.
† See also *Gazetteer* of Montgomery District.

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Hill streams.

becoming dry, excepting where there occur springs, or stagnant pools are formed which contain water all the year round. Such pools are called *dúms*. In its banks and the nature of its bed the stream closely resembles the Degh. The deposit from the floods which during the rain extend over a wide area, is extremely fertilizing. The stream is fordable at all points, except for a few hours after heavy rain in the hills. It is crossed by a masonry bridge, of very ancient construction but in good repair, close to the city of Siálkot. No boats are used upon it.

The Bassantar enters the district from Gúrdáspúr,* and affords irrigation to a few villages in the Riah *tahsíl*.

Other lines of drainage.

There are other watercourses (*nallas*) passing through the district, which though they receive no supply from the hills serve the purpose of carrying off the surface drainage of the plain country. Of these the most important are the Lúndá the Badiáná, the Palkhú, the Nílwa, and the Dhan. The *Lúndá* and *Badiáná nallas*, which have their heads in the elevated central plateau already described, drain the country lying to the west of the Degh, and irrigate a wide tract in the neighbourhood of Satrah. Uniting at a short distance from the border of the district, they pass on into Gújránwála. The *Palkhú*, with its tributary the *Bhed*, receives the surface drainage of the Siálkot Cantonment and the country westwards as far as the high bank of the Chenáb, and after affording irrigation to some 20 villages in the neighbourhood of Chitti Shaikán and Sambriál, passes on in the direction of Wazírábad. The *Nílwa* and *Dhan* lie below the high bank of the Chenáb, and are valuable as means of irrigation. They unite about 12 miles from the border, and shortly afterwards join the Chenáb.

Marshes.

There is no piece of water in the district which could be called a lake, but numerous marshy tracts, called *jhíls* or *chambs*, occur in many parts of the district, being fed by the local rainfall draining into them from the surrounding country. They are of considerable value as reservoirs of surplus water for purposes of irrigation, and many of them have had their capacity considerably increased by artificial embankments. In such cases the water is made available for irrigation by means of ducts. In other cases, a simpler process is followed of baling water from them to the level of the fields in closely-woven baskets. It was believed by Mr. Prinsep that, under encouragement from the district authorities, much might be done to improve and extend the means of irrigation thus provided. The most important marshes are those of Satrah and Manjke. The first is artificial, and was constructed, it is said, by Prince Kámrán. It is in parts 12 feet in depth, and covers about 450 acres.† Twelve villages in its neighbourhood are watered from it. The Manjke marsh is 687 acres in area. It is in parts 8 feet deep, and waters 12 villages. The Daskah marsh, formerly very large, has been recently drained by a cut. It does not

* See *Gazetteer* of Gurdáspur.
† Mr. Prinsep says 600 acres.

Marshes.

now retain water, and almost the whole of its area has been brought under cultivation. Another important marsh, that of Lúríkí, has also of late years been reclaimed and its area brought under cultivation. Some of the *chambs* are mere swamps, drying up completely in the winter months. The beds of these are to a great extent brought under the plough as the water dries up, and sown with rice. A list of the principal marshes, with the area of each is given in the margin.

Tahsil.	Name.	Area (in acres).
Siálkot ...	Rachara.	441
Zafarwal ...	Manjke.	687
Pasrúr ...	Lakhanke.	161
	Silkhana.	157
	Kotli Vaisakha Singh.	186
	Satrah.	451
	Zahura.	208
	Dhring.	358
	Kasowala.	186
Daskah ...	Kotli Kewal Ram.	218
	Darveshke.	320
	Machipur Marana.	208
	Wadalla.	665
	Udhopur.	178

Ancient canals.

It may here be mentioned that there are in many parts of the district traces and traditions of ancient canals, long since fallen into disuse, but, in the opinion of Mr. Prinsep, the officer who conducted the settlement of land revenue, capable of restoration. The following is extracted from Mr. Prinsep's report :—

"The most noticeable is a cut that was made by Alí Mardán Khán, 250 years ago, to bring the waters of the Taví to the Imperial Gardens at Shohdrah. It is said to have joined the Palkhu at Nandpúr. There are traces of it at Kotlí-lohárán, Zahura, and Banút, so that it must have been nearly 20 miles in length. The people assure me that it was a successful undertaking, that it flowed the whole year round, was used for irrigation, and is quite capable of restoration. During Akbar's reign, another cut was made by one Múlví Ghúlám Mústafá from the Aik, above Siálkot, for the purpose of watering the gardens and tanks of Miánahpúrá. Again, one Sheikh Razá of Ghúná made an attempt to supply the *chamb* of Parthánwálá by a cut from the Aik, opposite Malochit, which, not proving successful, induced Sardár Shám Singh, to make a similar attempt for the same purpose at Dhesián, [illegible]her up, which did answer for a time. Traces of it are sa[illegible]isible. So also to Dárá Shako, the brother of Alamgír, is a[illegible] construction of a canal to bring the water of the Degh through the centre of the high tracts in the vicinity of Pasrúr; traces of which, in the form of old tanks and aqueducts, are still apparent. A proposal to restore the Alí Mardán Canal was lately made, and Government ordered a survey and called for a report. The head of the canal lay in Jammú territory and there were other difficulties to be met. The result was that the project was abandoned."

Rainfall, temperature, and climate.

Mr. Prinsep, at the time of his first settlement, paid great attention to tabulating the result of the records of rainfall in the district, tracing gradations in the fall proportionate to the distance of the locality from the hills. These gradations are marked upon the map given in Mr. Prinsep's Statistical Atlas. Shortly, Mr. Prinsep's gradations represent a difference of no less than 20 inches between the zone of Bajwát on the one hand, and of Daskah and Pasrúr on the other. In one Mr. Prinsep deduced the average annual rainfall to be 38 inches; in the other the minimum ranges as low as 18 inches. The

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Descriptive.

Rainfall, temperature, and climate.

Rainfall recorded, 1854-1858.

Locality.	Year.					Average.
	1854-55	1855-56	1856-57	1857-58	1858-59	
Siálkot ...	30	30	28	23	32	28
Zafarwal	44	19	34	22	30	29
Daskah ...	...	26	16	20	34	24
Pasrur ...	23	25	16	15	31	22

figures in the margin are given by Mr. Prinsep for the five years ending 1858-59.

The district is not inordinately hot, as heat is counted in the Panjáb; and for eight months in the year the climate is exceptionally mild. At Siálkot itself, even in the hottest weather, during June, July and August, the occurrence of a storm in the hills generally affects the temperature, producing a pleasant change, while in May and September the heat is constantly tempered by genial breezes from the hills. Table No. III. shows, in tenths of an inch, the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rain fall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA. and IIIB.; while Table No. IV. gives details of temperature for each of the last 14 years, as registered at head-quarters.

Year.	Tenths of an inch.
1862-63 ...	504
1863-64 ...	410
1864-65 ...	464
1865-66 ...	200

Disease.

The district is reputed to be healthy. Malarial fever, small-pox, dysentery, pneumonia, and stone in the bladder are the most prevalent diseases. Itch is also said to be common among the peasantry.

The Bajwát, which is thickly intersected by streams, is the most unhealthy part of the district: and goitre is common at the foot of the hills. Tables Nos. XI., XIA., XIB., and XLIV. give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death-rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found in Chap. III. for the general population, and in Chapter VI. under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjáb in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the provincial volume of the *Gazetteer* series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Mineral products.

The mineral products of the district are few and unimpor-ant. Beds of *kankar* (limestone nodules) of a good quality occur n abundance along the high bank of the Chenáb, three miles to he north of the Siálkot Cantonment, and at Marákiwal, Godhpúr, nd Ballanwálla, the latter a mile west from Cantonments. At he same localities limestone is found; but lime of a better uality is obtained from the boulders of the Bajwát streams or rom the banks of the Taví, below Jammú. The marsh at Satrah s famous for yielding a clay called *wani*, which is used for ottery, and is valued for its property of receiving a colour when aked. Good pottery clays are also procured on the Lándá *llá* above Pasrúr. Saltpetre is found in the earth of old lage sites (*tibbá*), but the manufacture is extremely limited. The ncipal places whence it is procured are Zahúrá, Chowindá, ágowál, Killah Sobha Singh, Sankhatrá, Talwandí and Bhárang.

Wild animals: Sport.

Of wild animal life there is very little in the district. A few olves are the sole representatives of the fiercer kinds of animal, d even these are now very rare. Rewards are offered for eir destruction, but of late years have been seldom claimed. In ve years ending 1870, 28 wolves were destroyed. Rewards are lso given at the rate of ½ an anna per head for the destruction f venomous snakes. The two most poisonous snakes are the per, echis carinata (called *karandia*), and the *karait*, bungarus eruleus (called *sangchur*). These snakes abound in the *kalar* acts of the Pasrur and Riah *tahsíls*. A few antelope and wild g are to be found in the wild country near Adian in the Riah *hsíl* and upon the border of the Zafarwál *tahsíl* near Bajra, harwah, Sugan, and *rakh* Chenáb. A few wild pig may also e found across the Chenáb in Bajwát, near Lúní, where they ome from the Jammú border. Hares are scarce, but are found n the low brushwood jungle on islands and *belas* on the banks f the Chenáb. Foxes and jackals are found throughout the istrict, but are most plentiful on the [illegible]rders of the district n the Zafarwál *tahsíl*, on the banks of t[illegible]henáb, and in the ajwát. They are hunted by the Sa[illegible]d Pakhiwaras (criminal tribes), who possess some goo[illegible] and are assionately fond of sport.

In the marshes and upon the river banks and islands, especially in the Bajwát, the following varieties of geese and ducks and other aquatic birds are found in large flocks—*viz.*, grey and barred goose, pintail, shoveller, redheaded and tufted poachard, mallard and Brahminy duck, the garganey and common teal and widgeon, the large and small diver, coot, snipe, greenshanks, cormorant, cranes of sorts, gull, and the little sandpiper.

Quail abound at both seasons, in the hot weather and in the winter. Partridges are scarce; sandgrouse are found in the vicinity of Somrial, Parthanwalla, and Sattrah. The corn crane (*kunj*), commonly called the "beef bird," are abundant throughout the district from November to February.

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The remaining representatives of the feathered tribe are as follows :—Wild pigeon, ring and turtle doves, plover, black or royal white and grey curlew ; starling, raven, crow, vulture, pelican, bottle bird, tailor bird, honey bird, nightingale, jay, hoopoe, woodpecker, kingfisher, adjutant, kite, hawks (varieties), falcon (varieties), owls (varieties), swallow, common sparrow, parrots, mina, robin, bull finch, lark, and magpie. There are also the squirrel, flying fox, bat, hedgehog, mongoose, rat and muskrat. There are snakes, lizards of various sorts, frogs and toads, the centipede and scorpion; and of insect life a great variety, especially during the rainy months ; moths, butterflies, beetles, crickets, and grasshoppers, bees, wasps and hornets. The large black ant, and the small red and black ant, also the destructive little white ant, are found in great abundance.

The following figures show the number of wild animals for the killing of which rewards have been claimed, and the amount of rewards paid, during the past five years :—

Kind of animal.	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.	
	Number killed.	Rewards paid.	Number killed.	Rewards paid.	Number killed.	Rewards paid.	Number killed.	Rewards paid.	Number killed.	Rewards paid.
Wolves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17 0 0	1	5 0
Other animals...	...	...	5	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	19	3 6
Snakes ...	34	2 0 0	18	1 5 0	4,365	272 13 0	10,974	685 14 0	24	1 8

Fishing.

Fishing is not extensively practised in the district, but in some few villages upon the Chenáb, especially at Kuluwál, professional fishermen are found. The names of the fish most commonly taken are given as follows :—*Rohu, singra, changa, mahásir, toti, matta, jhamp, daula, pandar, damra, gukúra,* and *kárúr.*

Trees.

There is nothing in the district approaching the description of a forest, or even of a good-sized wood. The few plantations of any size which existed under former *régimes*, have of late years been all cleared, and the land brought under cultivation. The trees commonly found in the plain portions of the province occur here and there, singly or in clumps, but not in sufficient quantity even to supply the local requirements for agricultural purposes and fuel. Among the lower classes dried cow-dung is the only fuel used ; and even in the Siálkot Cantonment, owing to the high price of wood, the same meets with a ready sale. What trees there are, are for the most part of recent growth. "Old trees," writes Mr. Prinsep, "are "scarcely ever to be found, unless where looked upon as sacred "property."

The trees commonly found in the district are as follows :—

Native name.	Botanical name.	Common name.
Amb.	Mangifera Indica.	Mango.
Lasora.	Cordia myxa.	Do.
Beer.	Zizyphus jujuba.	Plum.
Shisham or *Tali.*	Dalbergia sissu.	Do.
Shrin or *Sirras.*	Acacia speciosa.	Siris.
Bubul or *kikar.*	Acacia Arabica.	Acacia.
Do. bilati.	Acacia farnesiana.	Do.
Phulai.	Acacia modesta.	Do.
Bohr.	Ficus Indica.	Banian.
Bakain or *Dhrek.*	Melia sempervirens.	Bakain.
Tut.	Morus Indica.	Mulberry.
Jaman.	Syzygium jambolanum.	Do.
Pipal.	Ficus religiosa.	Pipal.

The following are found more commonly in the Bajwat and llages near the river banks:—

Native name.	Botanical name.	Common name.
Nim.	Melia azadarachta.	Nim.
Tun.	Cedrela tuna.	Tun.
Simbal.	Bombex.	Silk cotton.
Baus.	Bambusa.	Bamboo.
Khajur.	Phœnix sylvestris.	Date palm
Majnun.	Salix Babylonica.	Weeping Willow.
Amla.	Emblica officinalis.	...
Amaltas.	Cassia fistula.	...
Cachnar.	Bauhenia variegata.	...
Bahera.	Terminalia bellerica.	...
Dhak or *Chichra.*	Butea frondosa.	...

The islands in the Chenab are covered with the *jháú* or *tamarisk*, and coarse grasses called *dib* and *pilchi*; the last named produces the reed used for making native pens. It is also largely used for thatching and as fodder when young. The *dib* is used for a variety of purposes, thatching, matting, ropes, &c. The *tamarisk* is used for making baskets.

Of late years much attention has been given to arboriculture and horticulture; many valuable plants and fruit trees have been introduced from various parts of India. The people are naturally fond of horticulture, and gardens are springing up all over the district. There are few village wells without some shade, and many have fruit trees planted round them, such as mango, *jaman*, lime and orange. In the Bajwát, plantain *(kelá)* is common; but it is all of the common insipid variety. The roads in the district are planted with trees on both sides, and several of them have avenues of fine trees. The fruit-bearing trees and shrubs in gardens and orchards are besides those mentioned :—The orange (*suntra náranqi*), guava (*amrúd*), peach (*arú*), apricot (*zard arú*), loquat (*lokát*), quince (*behi*), pear (*nákh*), apple, crab, (*seb*), plums (*alúchá* and *álúbokhárá*), lime (*limbú or nimbú*), shaddock (*chakotrá*), phalsa (*phálsá*), grafted plum (*ber pawandi*) pomegranate (*anár*). The prickly cactus (opuntia), called *thor*, is used for hedges all over the country and for fencing of fields. The agave (*gikwár*) is also sometimes used.

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Early history.

The antiquities of Siálkot are discussed by General Cunningham in his "Archæological Survey Reports" II. 21, 22 and XIV. 44-47. Its early history is closely interwoven with traditions of the Rája Salíváhan, his son Rájah Risálú, and foe Rájah Hodí, so famous in Panjáb folk-lore. The following account is taken from Mr. Prinsep's Settlement Report. Much of it is doubtless mythical; but the traditions current in that very seat of the power of ancient heroes always possess great value. It may be noted that the date (400 A.D.), given on page 1 for the death of Rájah Risálú is almost certainly too recent; Risálú was the son of Salíváhan, whom General Cunningham identifies with the Vikramádityá who overthrew the Sakas about 78 A.D.

The first settlers.

In the earliest days we are informed the whole surface of the country was waste and studded with thick forests, but inhabited by a pastoral race, called Yahars or Yírs, who lived in *júns* or rude mat huts, chiefly along the banks of rivers. These tribes were numerous and powerful. Some time after the invasion of Alexander against Porus, it is said that large volunteer armies flocked into the province from remote parts of Hindústán. Among them arrived Shún, Hún and Dall, the three reputed sons of the great Rájah Rachor Ráo of Rájpútána, whose capitals were Ujain and Indore. The emigrants fraternised with the early settlers, and introduced the art of agriculture and the use of wells for irrigation. It is even computed that out of 500,000 warriors some 350,000 devoted themselves so diligently to the cultivation of land, that in 250 years after their arrival the whole country from Lahore to Múltán and Kasúr to Siálkot was cleared of jungle, and to this day the tract is known in the *bár* jungles called the *Sandal Bár*. These settlers were assisted by the original tribes, who were known also under the names of Yírs in the Jech and Sind Ságar Doábs; Jhúns and Pachádas in this Doáb; and Bhúlar, Mán, Her in the Bári Doáb. The Shún Dal in the time of Bikramádit are recorded as the most powerful tribe in the Punjáb, but they would not intermarry with the aborigines, who were looked upon as an inferior race of Ghator, Ghauts or Gat (Sanskrit *yuta*), or as they are now called Jats. Even to this day in the heart of the Hindu agricultural tract, the sons of toil will tell you there are only 2½ really *Jat races* now remaining, *viz.*, the Bhúlar, Mán, and Her, which last counts

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only as half a caste; that all the rest are really of Rájpút origin. But those days have passed, and little traces exist of such races now. In the vicinity of Naináḱot, and also at the foot of the hills near Jammú, may be found a tribe of Jhúns, and there is reason to think that the Húndal clan, of which there are some 14 villages in this district near Killah Sobhá Singh, bear a close affinity to the first emigrants from Rájpútáná.

Principal tribes and whence they emigrated.

The principal tribes now are the Awáns, who say they came from Ghazní; the Bájwás, who came from Delhi; the Ghuman, from Makiálá, in Central India; the Chímás from Delhi; and the Sindhús from Oudh; who jointly hold 600 estates or nearly one-third of the district. Of these the Awán only can distinctly point to a Muhammadan origin. There are also the Manhás, who are a royal clan from their having a common pedigree with the Jammú princes; and the Bajús, who give their name to Bajwát.

Purely Rajpút races.

Now it is a curious fact that both of these clans, who now are essentially Rajpút in name and association, have a common pedigree, the Manhás with the Virk and the Bajú with the Bájwá clans, both of whom are called essentially Jat, which shews the prevalence of the Rajpút origin.

Places of antiquity. Pasrúr.

The places of greatest antiquity appear to be the cities of Siálkot, formerly called Sulkot; Pasrúr known as Parasúr. Pasrúr was founded by one of these early Rajpút clans; it is surrounded by villages held by the Bájwá Jats, whose first founder Kholú settled in Panwáná, and had six sons who founded Bhágowál, Rúrkí, Khánowáli, Chewindá, Nárowál and Pasrúr; Mankah founded Pasrúr. The tradition is that during the better days of the Mughal Empire, a *faqír* came to visit the Khángáh of Syad Jalál. Mankah hearing of his arrival in accordance with old usage offers him Re. 1 as *nazar*, which was indignantly refused. The *faqír* took his departure, but did not forget the civility, for 12 years after he returned to the Khángáh as none other than Húmayún, summoned Mankah, and made him the Lord of Pasrúr *parganah*. So Mankah built the city, locating traders of every kind. On Mankah's death, owing to his son being a minor, the fief was managed by Fatah Chand, son of Narú (the brother), who went in person to Dehli and was honoured by Akbar.

Siálkot.

But of Siálkot we have information which carries us back to a very distant period. It is said to have been originally founded by Rája Sul of Pandhu renown, hence called Sulkot, about 5,000 years ago, whose dynasty continued for 1,500 years. After the flood, the popular belief has it that the whole country remained one vast uninhabited region for 1,000 years. The first account of its restoration takes us to the time when Siálkot was a part of Cashmere, and Rájah Súm Datt enjoyed unmolested rule for one century more. It was about this time when Bikramádit was monarch of Ujain, that Rájah Sulwán (or Saliváhan) built the Fort and established the principality of Siálkot. He was of the Sia caste, mention of which is to be found to this day; some think Siálkot takes its name in this way.

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Rájah Sulwán (Saliváhan).

A curious legend exists that a Khatrání woman when bath-ing in the Aik was wooed by a serpent called Basak Nág. Sh conceived and bore a son who was called Sulwán, who rose to b a man of great power and wealth, and through the assistance this snake was made a King. It is said Bikramádit even visit Siálkot, and Sulwán refusing to go and meet him, a severe batt was fought in which the former lost his life, and Rajah Sulwá exulting over his triumph caused the era to be changed to th of Saka which is even referred to now-a-days; thus the Samb year 1916 agrees with 1779 Sáká. Rájah Sulwán had two son Púrán and Risálú. The former turning *faqír,* so incensed h father that he ordered his hands and feet to be cut off and throv down a well in Karaul, near Siálkot, which is called Púranw to this day, and is noted for its very cold water and its heal qualities. Every Sunday, on a new moon, it is the resor pilgrim females, who seek to remove a boil or yearn for t promise of offspring.

Rájah Risálú.

Rájah Risálú lived to take a more distinguished part in t events of these primitive times. About A.D. 360, one Rájah H (believed to be the chief of the Gakkhar tribe) had establish himself in the country along the banks of the Attock riv between Kálá Bágh and the Fort of Attock. He took form possession of all country to the west of Jhílam, and contract an alliance with Risálú, whom he induced to give the promise his daughter in marriage. On Risálú's failing afterwards fulfil this promise, Rájah Hodí brought a large force straight Siálkot. The former, unable to oppose him in the field, shut h self up in the Fort, against which Rájah Hodí expended a skill for six months; then gave up in despair and plundered country, subjugating the Shún Dalls and Jats, who first and then uniting their forces, met him at a place called Sang Saugh (a large village, about 14 miles to south-east of Lahore and the site of the famous Sangala of Alexander). Meanwhil Rájah Risálú's daughter being anxious for the marriage, mad private overtures which ended in the Rájah Hodí's successfu elopement with her to his army at Lum, near Lahore. After long altercation the quarrel was hushed up, and the lady was eve after called *Sárang* from the place of reconciliation, whic became a famed locality. The ruins of Sárang or Sárangíri stil lie in the Sikh Mánjah, close to Saurián, some 12 miles east an north of Lahore. The two Rájahs became friends, and so please was Rájah Hodí, that he gave the whole new country he ha conquered to Rájah Karm, the adopted son of Risálú, with th title of *Maliki Múlk,* and by this treaty Sárangíri and its depen-dencies were made over to the Sia family. After the death of Rájah Risálú, in A.D. 400, the country is said to have fallen under the curse of Puran for upwards of 300 years, lying totally devastated from famines and incessant plunder. In the year 790 A.D. the fort and city of Siálkot were demolished by a large army under Rájah Niraut, supported by the Ghandaurs of the

Yúsufzai country. They attacked Sárangíri, scarcely leaving a vestige behind. After which for a long period there is no trace, beyond that Siálkot remained a portion of the territories of the Rájah Bram Deo of Jammú, at first paying tribute and then revenue, to the *súbáship* of Lahore as an appanage of the Mogul empire.

Siálkot under the Mughals.

At the time of Akbar, the present district (with the exception of Bajwát, trans-Chenáb) formed part of the Rechnabad *sirkár*, or district, of the Lahore *súbá*. In Gladwin's translation of the "Aín Akbarí" several names, given in the margin, are recognizable in the list of *mahâls* composing that *sirkár*, as having formed part of this district.

Sialkot, paying a revenue of ...	Rs.	5,52,267
Zafarwal		92,334
Talwandi*		37,955
Eminabad†		6,21,325
Pasrur (Parasrúr, *Birsercre*) ...		6,99,464

To these, perhaps, may be added the name spelt in Gladwin's translation "Hummeenagur" which is not improbably the same as Hemnaggar, an old name for Sankhatra in this district. For a period of 32 years during the reign of Aurangzeb in the following century, some ancient records, preserved in the *kánúngo* families, are still extant. They are too old and incomplete to be of use for purposes of fiscal comparison, but the following details are ascertainable as to the sub-divisional arrangement of the country at this period. The *mahál* of Siálkot, divided into four *parganás*, ‡ paid a revenue of Rs. 9,00,000. It contained 1,484 villages. Pasrúr was a separate *parganá* containing 632 villages. Zafarwál was a *parganá* of Batálá (Gúrdáspúr), and contained 328 villages, most of which are in the Siálkot district. Saukhatrá, then called Hemnaggar, had 304 villages; and Aurangábád, now Talwandí and Nárowál, had 307 villages. The remaining villages of the present district formed part of the Eminábád *parganá*, which contained, in all, 733 villages; most of these, however, are in the present district of Gújránwálá. The villages were grouped into circles, called *tappa*, *top*, and *nawayi*, which formed subdivisions of the *pargana*, in the same way as the *parganá* of the *mahál*. There was a land measurement and a fixed money assessment upon the number of *bigahs* cultivated each year. There were superior officers of collection in each district, and a *kánúngo* in each *parganá*, whose business it was to keep the records and be at the same time a referee in all the disputes. Under Shah Jahán, the well-known engineer Ali Mardán Khán had charge of Siálkot. His administration is well spoken off. He not only demanded a reasonable revenue, altering the cash demand to suit

* There are two *Talwandis* in this district—one on the Deg, the other a few miles south of *Daskah*.

† Eminabad is in Gujranwala, but part of its *mahal* probably lay in this district.

‡ Mírakiwál (*Awán*), Bhágowál (*Bájwa*), Sambriál (*Ghuman*), Gakkhar Chíma (*Chíma*).

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the season, but helped the people to pay it by cutting canals, and by other improvements. There is no record of the revenue realized by him.

Invasions of the Duránis A.D. 1748, and A.D. 1751.

At the end of the reign of Mahomed Sháh, when Mogul power at Delhi was on its decline, when Khán Bahádur was Viceroy at Lahore and Adína Beg Khán at Jállandar, the out-lying districts were left pretty much to themselves. Anarchy and misrule prevailed everywhere, Sialkot had been appropriated by a powerful family of Patháns, the sub-montane tracts were in the hands of Rájah Ranjít Deo. Zafarwál, Pasrúr, and Daskah, though subordinate to Lahore, were split up into *niwais*, or *tappás*, afterwards called *talúqas*. At this juncture Ahmad Sháh Daurání, in A.D. 1748, returned from Kábúl with increased forces, determined to punish Mír Manú for thwarting his plans at Sirhind. Mír Manú, on finding reinforcements from Delhi had not been sent to his aid, entered into negotiations in which the Abdálí was allowed the four districts of Gújrát, Siálkot, Parasrúr, and Aurangábád. In A.D. 1751 Ahmad Sháh, finding the revenues had not been paid of these four districts, returned to Gújrát and sent an embassy to Lahore to demand payment, which was refused. The Abdálí marched to Lahore, was met by the united forces of Adíná Beg Khán from Jállandar and Kaurá Mall of Múltán, gave battle at Shahdera, and finally established his power in the Panjáb and Sirhind, and left his son Taimúr to rule at Lahore.

Rise of Ranjít Deo, the Rajpút chief.

About this time the hill districts seem to have been under two Rájahs, Kirpál Deo and Ranjìt Deo, the seat of the former being at Báu-ká-killah, the country all to the west of the Tavi belonging to the latter. By a skilful ruse on the pretence that a powerful demonstration was going to be made upon him from Delhi with a view of extorting tribute, Ranjít Deo urged his kinsman to come up to him in the hills; Ranjit Deo then acknowledged his vassalage to Delhi, and was allowed to appropriate the dominions of Kirpál Deo. From this date Ranjít Deo became subordinate to Delhi, and continued to establish his sway, which was carried as far as the Roras and Pathánwali *talúqas*. On the several occasions of the Daurání invasion of Lahore, the wily hill chief made overtures for an alliance which were at last accepted. It is said that when the former returned from Hindústán after having taken Mathrá he further confirmed this alliance by the gift of the three Bádsháhi *parganás*, Zafarwál, Sankatra, and Aurangábád. On the confines of *parganá* Zafarwál stood a large *talúqa*, which is said to have covered over 84,000 *bigahs*, known in Mogul days as "Orang Sháhpúr Latíf." It is otherwise known as Chewindá from its being held by four classes (*chah vandán*), divisions, Dúdra, Kúndrah, Dúgrah, Reki. It is a very old place, and was founded by Nának, one of the sons of Kolú, the founder of Bájwa colony. Rahmat Khán, the chief of this tribe, was a man of large wealth and influence, had built a fort, and was strengthening his position, when he was now suddenly attacked by Ranjít Deo, who

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ucceeded in adding Chewindá to his dominions. At a time when Ranjít Deo was in difficulty and was himself made a prisoner at Lahore by Khán Bahádar, a Káthil Rájpút of Tikaria, a great brigand had succeeded in wresting *talúqa* Chaubárá from one Chajjú Khán, the Agent of the Rájah. Prithú took the fort, killed Chajjú and made the Silahriás subordinate. He built a small fort (*garhí*) and a shooting box (*bárádarri*); whence the place is to this day exhibited as *Garhí Chaubárá*. He killed every Manhás inhabitant of Jatok. On hearing of this Ranjít Deo, being himself a Rajpút of the same tribe, gave battle at ..la, near Chárwá, defeated Prithú, and thus added Chaubárá to his dominion. In this way he had extended his territory till, in A.D. 1773, he held actual or nominal sway of the entire country north of a line reaching from Dínga in the Jech Doáb to the Chenáb river at Kúlúwál, and from Roras to Sankhatra, even so far as Múndu Khail in *parganáh* Shakargarh.

Rajpút ascendancy established.

Siálkot held by Patháns.

The *talúqa* and city of Siálkot, however, were not included. They were held by a powerful Pathán family till the time when the Sikhs learnt the advantage of combining together to plunder the country, and make for themselves a name and a power, destined one day to be established on a permanent foundation.

Rajpút revenue system.

Upon extension of Ranjít Deo's rule into the sub-montane portion of the district, a ruder system than that just described practised by the Mogals was introduced. The Rajpúts took revenue, in kind, by division of the actual out-turn, here called *batolí*. The share usually taken was one-third, but sometimes one-fourth. Afterwards a house tax, *ghardwáru*, was introduced, which was met with great discontent. Measurements were seldom resorted to; no records were kept except such as might be necessary for internal village reference; a few officers were appointed to keep the peace; while the revenue was collected and paid in chiefly through the heads of tribes or local divisions. Land belonged to the ruler, who might dispose of it at will; the occupant could be removed from one village to another, and the revenue agents (*kárdárs*) had the right of locating new cultivators at pleasure.

Rise of the Bhangi Confederacy.

It was when the Daurání power had ceased to be felt, and the Sikhs were forming themselves into the well known associations called the "twelve *misls*," that Siálkot was wrested from the Patháns by two of their leaders, Jhandá Singh and Gandá Singh, confederates of the famous Goláb Singh, Mariwállá, who represented the Bhangí *misl*. By them it was given over to four of their retainers Natthá Singh (*shahíd*), Mohar Singh, (*Atáríwállá*), Sáhib Singh (*aynáwálá*), and Jarwar Singh, (*Ghuman*), who held the fort and *talúqa* in four divisions. Ranjít Deo being now engaged in a quarrel with his eldest son, Brij Ráj Deo, determined to set aside his title to succession in favour of Mián Dalelú, his brother. Upon this Brij Ráj broke out into open rebellion and applied to Chart Singh (of Sukarchakiá family, grandfather of Ranjít Singh), offering large yearly

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tribute if he would help him. Chart Singh having an old grudge against Ranjít Deo, closed with the offer, and after inducing Jai Singh, Kanhiá, to join their united forces, marched to Uda Chak on the bank of the Basantar (across the border), where they met the army of Ranjít Deo, supported by Jhandá Singh, Bhangi. After a short skirmish, Chart Singh was killed, and Jai Singh assuming charge of Mahá Singh (the father of Ranjít Singh) afterwards exchanged turbans with the great hill chief.

Death of Ranjít Deo and birth of Ranjít Singh.

It was now that a new era began to dawn in the Punjáb. The year 1870 A.D. was strangely marked by two great events, the death of Ranjít Deo and the birth of Ranjít Singh. The God-warrior of the hills seem to have been removed to make way for the Lion-warrior of the plains; but the appearance of the latter was accompanied by one of those great visitations which distract kingdoms and destroy populations, in the shape of one of the most terrible famines that have ever occurred, and which is remembered as the *San Chálís* by the people of this district. For three years ending with A.D. 1783 the whole country was reduced to starvation and death, and thousands are said to have emigrated to Kashmír.

The great famine of *San Chálís* corresponding with A.D. 1783.

Decline of Rajpút power.

Máhá Singh, however, was not stayed by these events on the road to future fame which he was cutting out for his son. His attention was drawn to the prospect of plunder in the south of this Doáb, but hearing of Ranjít Deo's death, that Brij Ráj had succeeded to the throne, and that misrule and discontent had begun, he thought it was a fitting moment to interfere. He advanced with a force to the hills in 1784 A.D.: Brij Ráj being unable to oppose him, fled to Trikotí Deví (the three-peaked hill seen from Siálkot on a fine day) sacked Jammú, ravaged the country, and retired with great plunder.

Bhangi ascendancy established.

From this date trouble fell upon the hill principality. The Bhangi *sardárs* perceiving him to be weak, made daily aggressions on his borders. *Talúqa* Chaprár was even given up for a time, till a convention was entered into requiring payment of Rs. 25,000 black-mail to the *sardárs* who had taken possession of Siálkot. It is even said that Ranjít Deo was forced at one time to pay 1¼ lacs to the Bhangi Confederacy. Thus the Sikhs grew in power, and from small to great reprisals ensued. To put an end to their encroachments, Brij Ráj Deo determines to make one last great effort. A battle was fought at Rúmál, but without success. There is a small cenotaph in this village which is pointed out as the place where Brij Ráj Deo was killed, and his forces routed. The event was one of considerable importance, as it marks the date when it may be said the power of the Sikhs was fully established in this sub-montane region only 25 miles from Jammú, now the capital of Kashmír territory. The whole country added to the hill chiefship during the successful reign of Ranjít Deo, was thus at once appropriated by the Sikhs, and the spoil divided among the leaders and retainers by the following distribution of the then known *talúqas* :—

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Distribution of the country by the Sikhs.

To Jhandá Singh and Gandá Singh with their Chief Retainers; haprár, Gondal, Rangpúr, Zahúrá, Kotlí—Lohár, Bahádarpúr, úlúwál. Koras, Ugoke, Sáhowálá, Baddoke, Adamke, Koprá, egowálá, Goindke, Ghúenke, Rachara, Ban-Bájwá. Kúl-Bájwá, ohdreke, Cháhar, Bhágowál, Múrádpúr, Chittí-Sheikhán, hagwál, Siálkot, Patháuwálí, Kamánwálá, Kundanpúr.

To Nidhán Singh (Hattú); Daskah, Vadálah, Jabboke, idálá, Mokhal, Akbar, Bhattí-Bangú, Ghalotián, Dhámoke.

To Bhág Singh (Ahlúwália); Zafarwál, Bal, Killah-Sobá-Singh, illah-Súbhá-Singh (these two forts were built by the sons of is Sirdár); Dhodhá, Saokandvind, Chángí-Chángá, Kassowálá, rikí, Búdhá Gorháyá.

To Dhanna Singh (Kalálwália); Kalálwálá, Panwáná, Chauá, Mahárájke.

To Súdh Singh (Chíná); Bájrá, Rúrkí, Firozke, Káleke, ke, Khannah.

To Nár Singh (Chamiárí) Pasrúr, Lállá, Sankhatrá, Dham-, Marárá, Síhowál, Jahúr, Throh, Chowindá, Shahzádá, ideke, Badiáná, Khánowálí.

To Sáhib Singh (Gújrátiá), Bajwát, Sáháwá Rájiwálá, mídpúr, in addition to his conquests in Jech Doáb.

To Jodh Singh (Wazírábádiá) Gharthal, Gojrah, Mitránwálí, wandí Múse Khán, in addition to his own conquests in ránwálá district.

The fore-mentioned *talúqas* were held by the chiefs of the angi branch. It remains to show what formed the conquests he Kanhiá *misl*.

To Jaimal Singh Kanhiá, Sambriál, Malkánwálá, Satrah, ánwálí Núnár, in addition to conquests in Gurdáspúr district.

To Súdh Singh Dodia—Jámke and Bhopálwálá in addition several *talúqas* held elsewhere, in this and the Bárí Doáb.

Rise of Ranjít Singh.

The humble family whence sprang the future leader who was so shortly destined to form a monarchy out of these rapid usurpations by Sikh brigands, had their residence at Gújránwálá, but up to this time their possessions in this district consisted only of two *talúqas* Sandhánwálá and Mandiálá; but so great was the genius and combination, so successful the prestige of this one leader, that we find in 20 years, from A.D. 1790 to 1810, Ranjít Singh had absorbed nearly every portion of the district by conquest or confiscation into his own hands.

Origin of the *talúqa* system.

To the greed of a confederacy whose members were ever suspicious one of another, may be attributed, to a great extent, the success of the Lion King. To the same cause we can trace the origin of the sub-division of the country into political parcels which took the name of *talúqas*, and destroyed every feature of the old fiscal system.

Establishment of the Sikh monarchy by Ranjít Singh.

It only now remains to describe briefly how the territorial absorption was effected in this district by Ranjít Singh. He fought three battles and the dissevered confederacy fell suppliant at his feet. In A.D. 1790-91 Sodra is taken from Gújar Singh

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Establishment of the Sikh monarchy by Ranjít Singh.

of Gújrát, who fell in the trenches. Pushing on his successe Ranjít Singh sends Ganpat Rái to Goindke, sacks the fort, a makes the first inroad into the Bhangi possessions. Havi established his power, when Sádh Singh Dodia dies the ne year, he takes possession of Jámke and Bhopálwálá. Similar on the death of Nár Singh (*chamiári*) in 1807 A.D. he appr priated Pasrúr and 13 *talúqas* round it. Seeing these confisc tions the Siálkot *sirdárs* resist his authority, upon which Díw Mokam Chand with a large force is sent to Siálkot. A ha fight with the four *sirdárs* in an entrenched position puts t city and fort into the hands of Ranjít Singh. The battle Attari is said to have been very fatal to both sides and las 19 days, but the gain was great, for from 20 to 29 more *talú* were added to the fisc. Then we find two years after J Singh (*Wazírábádiá*) who had been upheld in his *jágír*, d so, on Gandá Singh his son failing to pay the required trib sequestration follows in the four *talúqas* Garthal, Goj Mitránwálí, and Talwandí Múse Khán. The next year Gú was taken, Sáhib Singh fled to Dewá Battálá (a place a our present borders in Jammú territory and still, as it always been, a refuge for the outlaw and ruffian), but bei recalled by Ranjít Singh he received the grant of Baj instead. One last effort appeared to be necessary, so w Nidhán Singh, Hattú, declined to do vassalage a force sent to Daskah. The "Hattú," as he was nicknamed, completely routed, and eight more *talúqas*, were added to empire. It was discovered that Nidhan Singh had recei succour from the Ahlúwáliá chiefs, so Bhág Singh was arres and with his son Súbáh Singh, taken off to Lahore. B Singh was treated with consideration for a time; but on death his property too was confiscated, and ten more *talú* became *khálsah*.

Ranjít Singh's revenue system.

Thus it will be seen that Ranjít Singh became master of the whole district. The *talúqas* were for the most part alienated during the early years of his sway; but as the grantees died or misbehaved, his own position became more secure and his Government more firmly established. In both cases the fiscal result was the same. Each *sardár* had his own mode of collection. The prevalent mode was that of division of the produce (*báolí* or *batái*), the share of the ruler varying according to circumstances from one-half to one-quarter of the net produce, an allowance of about one-fifth being made before division to the cultivator for expenses of cultivation. Parts of the district, under Ranjít Singh, were given out on fixed leases to contractors, among whose names appear those of the well-known chiefs, Guláb Singh, Suchet Singh, and Híra Singh, Dográs. The two latter appear at times to have commuted the payments of grain for a cash demand, fixed according to the price current of the day. None of them, however, can be said to have effected a money Settlement properly so called. This was first attempted in 1831-37 by General Avitabile, to whom the administration

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Ranjit Singh's revenue system.

of a large portion of the present district was during those years ntrusted. His system was to effect money leases for fixed eriods in the name of the village head-men: but from inquiries ade at the time of the first British Settlement, it appears that ie assessment was based on most imperfect data, and that ery few villages succeeded in paying in full the amount ipulated in the lease. Under Ranjít Singh, 145 villages, elding an estimated revenue of Rs. 95,390, were alienated to *sírdárs*, of whom the principal were Rájah Tej Singh and ardár Jhandá Singh, Bútáliá. Rájah Tej Singh held 117 llages, including part of Bajwát and the territory of Siálkot elf.*

Recapitulation of the four great epochs.

Enough has been written to shew the four great epochs ich take us back over a period of 100 years. There were t the (1) Mogul invasion; followed by (2) Rájpút ascendancy. prestige of the hill chiefs then declined on the usurpation the (3) Sikh Commonwealth, and out of the ruins a nation formed which was eventually absorbed under a (4) Sikh iarchy.

Status of district when annexed by British Government in A.D. 184[illegible]

On the death of Ranjít Singh, under a regency established Lahore, guided by British influence and advice, British icers were employed in reducing things to order. The aration of Khálsá from *jágír* receipts and the fixation of a t land tax on the principle of a money settlement were ong the first measures carried out, and so great was the uiry, it is enough to state that when the British Government iexed the country the *jágírs* of Búdh Singh (*Chína*) and andá Singh (*Kalálwáliá*) were the only ones of the very old kh families that remained, and *they* were confiscated by us 1849 A.D. on its being discovered that they had taken part th the rebels. The *jágírs* then that remained were as follows; and these were the grants either of Ranjít Singh or some of his royal successors.

1. Rajah Tej Singh and Sirdár Bhagwán Singh, Nephew of Jemadar Khúshhál Singh	Bajwát, Bopálwála, Sahowála, Baddoke, Jámke, Khánowáli, part of the *taláqa* of Siálkot, and Búlar in Pasrúr.
2. Sirdár Jhandá Singh (Bútaliá) ...	Chewinda and the village of Ugo Bhindar in *parganah* Daska.
3. Sirdár Partáp Singh (Bútaliá) ...	Vadálah Sandhuan.
4. Sirdár Ranjor Singh (Sindauwálá) ...	Núnár.
5. Díwán Jawálá Sahai (Eminábádi) ...	Two villages in this district.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken from the "Panjab Mutiny Report":—

"At this station were located, at the time of the Meerut and Delhi outbreak, the following troops:—Colonel Dawes' troop, Horse Artillery, Captain Bourchier's (European) battery, ditto, ditto; Her Majesty's 52nd

* He was created Rájah of Siálkot on 7th August, 1847, under the British Regency. He rendered eminent services in 1848-49, and again in 1857. In 1861 his *jágírs* in this district were exchanged for a consolidated grant of the Batála *pargana* in Gurdáspur. His title was at the same time changed for that of Rájah of Batála. The present representatives of the family are Rájah Bhagwán Singh, his cousin, resident at Amritsar, and his brother and adopted son Harbans Singh, usually resident at Lahore.

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The Mutiny.

Foot; 9th Light Cavalry; 35th Native Infantry; 46th ditto ditto Musketry depôt, 27 Europeans and 165 natives. When the movab column was formed all these troops were withdrawn, with the excepti of the 46th Native Infantry and a wing of the 9th Cavalry. Brigad Brind, who was in command, remonstrated against being left in su critical times with only Hindustani troops. He was requested to remo all cause for alarm by disarming them. He did not see his way clear do this, and the column marched on. Mr. Monckton, Deputy Commi sioner, in conjunction with his Assistants, Messrs. MacMahon and Jon and Syad Qaim Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, had carried out t various orders which had reached him from the Commissioner, when the 9th July the whole civil power was suspended by the simultaneo mutiny of all the native troops. The Cavalry attacked the Brigadier, a a trooper shot him in the back. He died of the wound next day. Doc Graham, superintending surgeon, was shot by his daughter's side as drove her in his gig. Doctor Graham, medical store-keeper, was ki in his carriage among his children, one of whom was grazed by the Captain Bishop, Brigade Major, was shot in sight of the fort, whither was fleeing for shelter. The Rev. Mr. Hunter, his wife and ir child were murdered by one of the jail guard, a Hindustani. The of the Europeans crowded into a small fort belonging to Raja Tej Si which he had previously placed at the disposal of the Government offi and which proved, humanly speaking, the salvation of the Euro residents. The troops in the meanwhile released from the jail the priso more than 300 in number, plundered the treasury of stamp-paper cash, burnt the court-houses and all their valuable records, blew up magazines, and, after revelling at large till midday, went off with the officers' carriages and horses, the station gun, and all their sp towards Gurdaspur. As evening closed, Dr. Butler and his family, Captain Saunders and his family, entered the fort. They had been c cealed in an out-house all day by a faithful Sikh watchman. Mr. Mor ton, who was very ill, was carried in on a cot by some villagers. Col Farquharson and Captain Caulfield had been offered high pay and r dence at a hill station during the hot months if they would consent command the mutineers! This was during the day while they w detained in the quarter-guard of the 46th Native Infantry. They a reached the fort in the evening in safety. Although the mutineers h vanished out of sight, it was by no means certain that they had left neighbourhood. The fugitives beheld from the ramparts of the fo long lines of rustics pouring in from the villages to pillage and to destroy what was to them useless, but to the imprisoned owners priceless and irreparable. The detachments of the police battalion and of the mounted police had evidently made common cause with the mutineers; the lower ranks of the Hindustani officials generally had followed in their wake; the only troops there were to guard the fort were a few raw Sikh levies, and they were but poorly armed. Many of them had never fired a musket, but they were loyal, and were the Englishmen's only earthly hope. Lieutenant Montgomery, of the 9th Light Cavalry, escaped to Gujranwala on horseback, thence on the mail-cart to Lahore, and gave the tidings to Mr. Roberts, who communicated them at the dead of night to Mr. Montgomery, who immediately held a council and requested Brigadier Corbett to post guns and Europeans at the bridge-of-boats over the Ravi. An express was sent to Ferozepore to deprive the 10th Cavalry of their horses, and another to Major Taylor at Kangra to disarm the sepoys in that fortress and at Nurpur. This was done with a view of preventing their joining the Sialkot mutineers in case they escaped General Nicholson's column. Brigadier Corbett cheerfully acquiesced, and Lahore then seemed safe from an attack. Early next day Captain R. C. Lawrence, commanding police battalion, and Captain Cripps, Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala, were deputed to Sialkot as a special commission to try summarily and summarily to punish all offenders, especially the unfaithful police detachments. They hung the two principal native officers of

he foot and mounted police; they hung the overseer of the jail, and any others. They levied a fine of Rs. 7,000 on the marauders' villages compensation to those whose property had been so wantonly destroyed, they required the instant surrender of all property plundered on n of death. The station was scoured of rebels, and a few days afterrds the refugees came out of the fort into the empty barracks of Her jesty's 52nd. Lieutenant MacMahon, Assistant Commissioner, who ring Mr. Monckton's illness and under very difficult circumstances acted vigorously, went out with 300 men to the frontier of Kashmir. encamped at Bhikho Chuck and induced Maharaja Gulab Singh's cers to give up 141 mutineers who had sought refuge in that terriy; most of them were executed by order of Lieutenant MacMahon Captain Adams, Assistant Commissioner of Gurdaspur, who sat in mission to try them. Some were sent in to Sialkot and capitally ished there. The destruction of the main body of the runaways by eral Nicholson is noted in the Gurdaspur *Gazetteer*. Mr. Monckton, ity Commissioner, was laid aside by illness on the 8th July. Captain t from Gujrat took his place on the 15th, and the gradual recapture liberated convicts, recovery of the stolen cash and stamp-paper and miscellaneous duties, occupied him and Messrs. MacMahon and very fully. About Rs. 53,000 worth of stamps were recovered, good deal out of the Rs. 41,000 which the Mutineers took. The of the treasure had been lodged in the fort before the mutiny."

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The Mutiny.

Famines.

The liability of the country to famine is illustrated by Mr. nsep in the report upon his first settlement. He enumerates r severe famines as having occurred between 1783 and 1861. first was the well-known *San Châlís* famine, which is also lly known as the *Cha Topia* famine, from the high price of l. It lasted for three years, for two of which there was no . The price of grain rose first to 6 seers and at last to 1¼ s per rupee. Numbers of people are said to have fled to hmir, and there was great mortality throughout the country. next famine was in A.D. 1812 (Sambat 1869). It is known as *Das Mahá* ("ten-month") famine. Wheat on this occasion at 6¼, and *bájra* at 8 seers, per rupee. The third took place in A.D. 1843 (Sambat 1890). It lasted six months, and at its height wheat sold at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. The fourth was the famine of 1861. In the famine of 1869-70, the district did not suffer severely; it was not indeed affected otherwise than by the presence of considerable numbers of immigrants from Bikanír and elsewhere, for whom work was provided in levelling part of the old fort within the walls of Siálkot. In 1878-79, though there was not a famine, there was scarcity and much distress in parts of the district, especialy the Zafarwal and Riah *tahsíls*. There was at the same time a severe famine raging in Kashmír, and large numbers of immigrants from there had to be relieved. Wheat rose to 10 seers per rupee, *bazar* houses were established at several localities, and some relief works started.

Constitution of the district and subsequent changes.

The present boundary of the district towards Jammú was laid down in 1847 after the cession of Jammú to Rájah Guláb Singh, by Colonel Abbott, acting for the Sikh *darbár* under the British Agency. At the original partition of the newly-acquired province into districts, the whole upper portion of the Rechna Doáb, including the present districts of Siálkot and Gújránwálá (except Bajwát), the Shakargarh *tahsíl* of Gúrdáspúr, and the

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Institution of the district and subsequent changes

Sharakpur *tahsíl* of Lahore, were included in one district, havin its head-quarters at Wazírábád upon the Chenáb. In 18 however, after the revenue survey, the old district was brol up, and its area formed into two districts, those of Gújránw and Siálkot. At the same time the *tahsíl* of Riah, then having head-quarters at Nárowál, was made over to Amritsar. In 18 the area of Siálkot was furthur reduced by the transfer of its nor eastern corner, the Shakargarh *tahsíl*, to Gúrdáspúr. In 1858, small tract of Bajwát, trans-Chenáb, was transferred from Gúj to Siálkot, and in April 1867 the district assumed its pres proportions by the re-transfer of the Riah *tahsíl*, by which ad tion its boundary was again extended to the Rávi. At the t of Mr. Prinsep's first settlement, which was completed in 1858,

Tahsíl sub-divisions at time of first settlement.

Tahsil.	*Pargana.*	Number of Estates	Area in square miles.	
Sialkot	Sialkot	669	308	438
	Marakiwal	237	130	
Zafarwal	Zafarwal	288	169	307
	Chahar	249	138	
Pasrur	Pasrur	243	187	386
	Hardo Killah	230	199	
Daskah	Daskah	135	151	356
	Sambrial	199	205	
Total ...	..	1,950	1,487	

district, as then f ed, was divided four *tahsíls* par lars as to whicl given in the S ment Report, 31st January as shown in margin.

Existing *tahsíl* arrangement.

This arrangement continued until 1867, the only in mediate change being the addition of the Bajwát *parga* to the Siálkot *tahsíl*. On the re-transfer of the Riah *tahsí* Siálkot the sub-divisional arrangement was modified by absorption of the Daskah *tahsíl* into the *tahsíls* of Siálkot

Tahsil	*Pargana.*	Number of Estates.	Area in square miles.	
Sialkot ...	Sialkot	336	218·48	628·94
	Marakiwal	286	204·12	
	Sambrial	187	206·34	
Pasrur ...	Pasrur	217	189·95	539·95
	Hardo Killah	214	199·54	
	Daskah	132	150·46	
Rirh	Riah	467	493·07	
Zafarwal ...	Zafarwal	250	167·04	307·60
	Chahar	228	140·56	
Total	...	2,317	1069·56	

Pasrúr, the *parga* of Sambriál going Siálkot and that Daskah to Pas...

The table in the margin shown the *tahsíl* arrangement as it then stood.

The only important change subsequently was fourteen years later in 1881, when it was found that the work in the Revenue Department in the enlarged *tahsíls* of Siálkot and Pasrúr had increased to such an extent, that it was advisable to re-establish the Daskah *tahsíl* on its former limits; accordingly from the 1st April 1881 the *parganahs* of Daskah and Samrial were detached from the Pasrúr and Siálkot *tahsils* and reformed into the Daskah *tahsíl*, thus making five *tahsíls* in the district. This arrangement has stood till the present time, and is given in the margin.

Tahsil.	*Parganahs.*	Number of Estates	Area in square miles.
Siallkot ...	Sialkot ...	369	217
	Mirakiwal ...	313	201
Pasrur... ...	Pasrur	244	190
	Hirdokila ...	230	199
Riah	Riah	493	488
	Daskah ...	135	150
Daskah ...	Samiral ...	211	206
	Zafarwal ...	276	166
Zafarwal ...	Chahar	260	141
Total	..	2531	1958

The following is a list of the officers who have had civil [ch]arge of the district in the capacity of Deputy Commissioner [si]nce the annexation:—

Chapter II.—History.

List of district officers.

Names.	From	To	Names.	From	To
John Inglis ...	Jan. 18,'51	Nov. '56	Major C. V. Jenkins	Mar. 15,'70	Feb. 6,'78
[Cap]t. R. G. Taylor...	Dec. '56	Not known	Mr. G. Smyth ...	Feb. 7,'78	Apl. 9,'78
[.] H. Monckton ...	Not known	July '57	Mr. F. P. Beachcroft	Apl. 10,'78	Nov. 27,'78
[Ca]pt. W. R. Elliot...	July '57	Mar. 26,'58	Lt.-Col. F. M. Birch	Nov. 28,'78	Oct. 10,'79
E. A. Prinsep ...	Mar. 27,'58	Sept. 26,'59	Mr. F. P. Beachcroft ...	Oct. 11,'79	Jan. 6,'80
[.] H. B. Urmston	Sept. 27,'59	Apl. 10,'61	Mr. T. W. Smyth ...	Jan. 7,'80	Mar. 18,'80
J. W. McNabb ...	Apl. 11,'61	June 17,'63	Mr. F. P. Beachcroft	Mar. 19,'80	Jan. 18,'81
A. H. Lawrence	June 18,'63	Aug. 18,'63	Lt.-Col. F. M. Birch	Jan. 19,'81	May. 8,'81
J. W. McNabb ...	Aug. 19,'63	Feb. 15,'64	Mr. F. P. Beachcroft	May 9,'81	Aug. 5,'81
H. E. Perkins ...	Feb. 17,'64	Aug. 24,'64	Lt.-Col. F. M. Birch	Aug. 6,'81	June 5,'83
[.] Forster ...	Aug. 25,'64	Sept. 29,'64	Major J. B. Hutchinson	June 6,'83	Nov. 26 '83
[.] T. W. Mercer	Sep. 29,'64	Sept. 1,'65	Lt.-Col. F. M. Birch	Nov. 26,'83	...
[.] M. Birch ...	Sept. 1,'65	Sept. 30,'65			
[.] T. W. Mercer	Oct. 1,'65	Apl. 1,'67			
[.] Griffin ...	Apl. 1,'67	June 1,'67			
[.] T. W. Mercer	June 1,'67	Mar. 12,'69			
[.] F. J. Millar ...	Mar. 13,'69	Mar. 14,'70			

Development since annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since [it c]ame into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II., [whi]ch gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, [so f]ar as they are available; while most of the other tables [app]ended to this work give comparative figures for the last few [year]s. In the case of Table No. II. it is probable that the figures [are] not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the [sam]e in all cases from one period to another. But the figures [may] be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and [ext]ent of the advance made. In 1863 Mr. Prinsep wrote :—

"I doubt if formerly there was ever much more land under the plough than at present. Local facts do not shew this. There are old village sites (*thehs*) in every direction which indicate places that were once peopled, but the lands belonging to them seem to have been mostly reclaimed. The southern portion of the district was apt to be disturbed by the constant march of armies between Lahore and Persia, but most of the depopulated villages have been restored. In the upper division every available acre has been brought under the plough. In the *charkhari mahâl* there is room for most improvement. I calculate that perhaps 50,000 acres more are available for expansion, and more than this, if decent encouragement is given to the construction of wells and canals."

Year.	*Land Revenue.*				*Other Revenue.*						
	Proper.	Tribute.	Fluctuating.	Total.	Customs salt.	Spirits.	Drugs.	Assessed Taxes.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1851-52	10,94,115	643	12,680	11,07,438	...	43,679	7,656	...	9,201	9,839	11,77,822
1861-62	7,70,788	...	74,394	8,45,182	...	29,931	7,041	30,465	28,180	...	(?)
1871-72	10,72,350	...	13,309	10,85,659	...	14,963	14,830	7,810	1,39,946	...	13,63,146
1881-82	11,09,419	...	7,666	11,17,085	110,608	30,243	13,712	15,846	1,77,619	...	14,55,112

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Development since annexation.

In the statement on preceding page a comparison is made be tween the present revenue and the revenue of 3 years preceding, a intervals of a decade. The comparison, however, is necessaril unsatisfactory on account of the changes of area that have tak place. In 1851-52 the district comprised the present Shakarga *tahsil* of Gúrdáspúr. In 1861-62 it had lost this; in 1871-72 had gained the present Riáh *tahsil* from Amritsar.

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CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Chapter III, A. Statistical. Distribution of population.

Table No. V. gives separate statistics for each *tahsíl* and the whole district of the distribution of population over towns villages, over area, and among houses and families; while number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. her information will be found in Chapter II. of the Census ...ort of 1881 :—

...entage of total population who live in villages	Persons		91·70
	Males		91·54
	Females		91·89
...age rural population per village			403
...age total population per village and town			438
...ber of villages per 100 square miles...			118
...age distance from village to village, in miles			0·99
...ity of population per square mile of	Total area	Total population	517
		Rural population	474
	Cultivated area	Total population	753
		Rural population	691
	Culturable area	Total population	622
		Rural population	570
...mber of resident families per occupied house	Villages		1·98
	Towns		1·82
...umber of persons per occupied house	Villages		9·09
	Towns		6·90
Number of persons per resident family	Villages		4·60
	Towns		3·79

In his district report on the census of 1881, the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows :—

"The rate of the Siálkot *tahsíl* is affected by the city and cantonments of Siálkot, which contain within an area of eight miles 45,762 persons. Besides this there are more and larger villages in the Siálkot *tahsíl* than in any other, there being 1·33 villages per square mile in Siálkot and 1·0 per square mile in Pasrúr and Riah. In Riah and portions of Pasrúr, in the tracts known as the *kálar*, the villages are widely scattered and thinly populated, probably owing to the want of rainfall and the depth at which water is found. In these tracts more cattle are kept, and large numbers are brought in from Gújránwálá to graze."

Migration and birth-place of population.

Table No. VI. shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tahsíls*. Further details will be found in Table No. XI. and in supplementary Tables C. to H. of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II.

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Statistical.

Migration and birth-place of population.

of Chapter III. of the same report. The total gain and loss the district by migration is shown in th margin. The total number of residen born out of the district is 92, 501, of who 38,388 are males and 54,113 females. T number of people born in the district a living in other parts of the Panjab is 1 777 of whom 58,123 are males and 58, females. The figures below show the gen distribution of the population by birth-pl

Proportion per mille of total population.	Gain.	Loss.
Persons ...	92	116
Males ...	71	108
Females ...	114	124

Born in	Proportion per mille of Resident Population.							
	Rural Population.			Urban Population.			Total Popula	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
The district	943	893	919	781	809	794	929	886
The province	982	967	975	883	926	902	974	964
India	1,000	1,000	1,000	979	997	987	998	1,000
Asia	1,000	1,000	1,000	979	997	987	998	1,000

The following remarks on the migration to and from S... are taken from the Census Report :—

"The pressure of population in Siálkot is greater than in any o district, except perhaps Hoshiárpúr. Consequently emigration ex immigration in every case but one; and were it not for the infl fugitives from the Kashmír famine, who constitute more than a qu of the whole immigrants, the proportions of the migration into and of the district would be 100 to 173. With Gúrdáspúr indeed the exch of population is nearly equal; and curiously enough the same is case with Gújránwálá, perhaps because the part of that district lying the Siálkot border is itself very thickly peopled. In these two cases movement either way is chiefly reciprocal; witness the low proportio males. But in all other cases the excess of emigrants is exceedingly la while the percentage of males is much larger for emigration than for immigration, showing that the former is rather permanent and the latter reciprocal. The only exception is in the case of Gújrát, which is also the only exception to the rule that emigration is in excess of immigration. Why Gújrát should be an exception, I am unable to explain. The movement of emigration in excess of immigration is chiefly to Lahore, where the extension of canal irrigation among other things has largely developed cultivation. The considerable number of immigrants from the North-West Provinces is owing to the large cantonments at Siálkot."

Increase and decrease of population.

The figures in the marginal statement show the population of the district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881. Unfortunately, the boundaries of the district have changed so

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actuals	1855 ...	805,837	...	...	409
	1868 ...	1,004,695	545,998	458,697	510
	1881 ...	1,012,148	539,661	472,487	517
Percentages	1868 on 1855...	124·66	...	...	125
	1881 on 1868...	100·74	98·84	103·01	101

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

uch since the census of 1855, that it is impossible to be certain f the accuracy of the foregoing comparison. The figures given are ae best now available, and are obtained by taking the popula-on (641,782) of the district as it stood in 1855, when it did ot include the Riah *tahsíl*, and adding to it the population 64,055) of the then Nárowál *tahsíl* of Amritsar, which rresponds with the present Riah population as then ascertained. will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 ce 1868 has been, *minus* 116 for males, 301 for females, and for persons, at which rate the male population would be halved 771·9 years, the female doubled in 304·2 years, and the al population doubled in 1219·2 years. Supposing the same of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the ulation for each year would be, in hundreds.—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1012,1	539,7	472,5	1887	1015,6	536,8	479,0
	1012,7	539,2	473,6	1888	1016,2	536,3	480,1
	1013,3	538,7	474,6	1889	1016,8	535,8	481,2
	1013,9	538,2	475,7	1890	1017,3	535,3	482,3
	1014,5	537,7	476,8	1891	1017,9	534,8	483,4
	1015,0	537,2	477,9				

But it is improbable that the rate of increase will be sustained. of the increase is probably due to increased accuracy of neration at each successive enumeration, a good test of which forded by the percentage of males to persons, which was 55·24 855, 54·36 in 1868, and 53·32 in 1881; while it is almost tain that as the construction of new canals open out the at *bár* tracts to cultivation, this most densely peopled of all njab districts will send its surplus population to settle in the country thus rendered available. The increase in urban population since 1868 has been larger than that in rural popula-tion, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 104 for urban and 101 for total population. The popula-tions of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI. Within the district the increase and decrease of population since 1868 for the various *tahsíls* is shown in the margin.

Tahsil.	*Total Population.*		Percentage of population of 1881 on that of 1868.
	1868.	1881.	
Sialkot	380,031	402,825	106
Pasrur	244,997	251,928	103
Raya	199,748	194,205	97
Zafarwal	180,228	163,190	91
Total district* ...	1,005,004	1,012,148	101

On this subject the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in his report on the district census of 1881:—

* These figures do not agree with the published figures of the Census Report of 1868 for the whole district. They are taken from the registers the District Office, and are the best figures now available.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

"The Riah *tahsil* is a comparatively rainless tract, and is very mu[illegible] more sparsely inhabited and cultivated than the other *tahsils*. T[illegible] river Rávi runs along the southern boundary, and the action of diluvion n[illegible] have injured villages on its banks. The Degh torrent also inflicts gre[illegible] injuries in both this *tahsil* and Zafarwál. In the latter especia[illegible] many villages have been very much injured by the Degh, its course [illegible] the one hand depriving some villages of a beneficial overflow, and [illegible] the other washing away the best land of other villages. In 187[illegible] the rainfall was very deficient and both these *tahsils* suffered very m[illegible] more than Siálkot and Pasrúr. There was great scarcity in botl[illegible] consequence. This undoubtedly affected the birth-rate, besides dri[illegible] many people into the other *tahsíls* or Jammú or elsewhere. Zafarwál [illegible] nished more recruits and camp-followers for the Afghán expedition t[illegible] the other *tahsils*, and very many went away to get work on the rail[illegible] lines. Cultivation has increased slightly in Zafarwál and Riah, and [illegible] siderably in Pasrúr and Siálkot."

The following figures show in greater detail the dist[illegible] tion of the population *by the census of 1868*. No similar fi[illegible] are available for 1881.

Tahsil.	*Parganah.*	No. of villages or Townships.	Area, square miles	Population.	No. [illegible] square [illegible]
Sialkot	Sialkot ...	336	218·48	158,552	[illegible]
	Marakíwal ...	286	204·12	105,416	[illegible]
	Sambrial ...	197	206·34	116,063	[illegible]
Pasrur	Pasrur... ...	217	189·95	101,728	[illegible]
	Hardokillah ...	214	199·54	81,492	[illegible]
	Daska	132	160·46	61,777	[illegible]
Riah	Riah	467	493·07	190,748	[illegible]
Zafarwal ...	Zafarwal ...	250	167·04	99,206	[illegible]
	Chahar ...	228	140·56	81,022	[illegible]

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI. shows the total number of births and de[illegible] registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1[illegible] and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years du[illegible] which births have been recorded in rural districts. The [illegible] tribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever [illegible] these five years over the twelve months of the year is show[illegible] in Tables Nos. XIA. and XII[illegible] The annual birth rates pe[illegible] mille, calculated on th[illegible] population of 1868, are indica[illegible] ted in the margin.

—	1880.	1881.
Males	20	23
Females	17	20
Persons	37	44

The figures below show the annual death-rates per mill[illegible] since 1868, calculated on the population of that year.

—	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	Average.
Males	24	27	36	25	31	26	17	28	40	18	25	24	23	[illegible]	27
Females ...	24	30	43	26	31	26	16	28	40	16	22	23	22	20	27
Persons ...	24	28	38	26	31	26	17	28	40	17	23	23	23	28	27

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III. of the Census

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Statistical.
Births and deat

port of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 9 to 1881 which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw ne light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth d death-rates in individual towns as are available will be found Table No. XLIV. and under the headings of the several towns Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and ci condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in at detail in Tables Nos. IV. to VII. of the Census Report of 1, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be nd in Table No. VII. appended to the present work. The statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be d fully discussed in Chapter VII. of the Census Report. r value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become ler; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or statistics for *tahsils*. The following figures show the distion by age of every 10,000 of the population according to ensus figures :—

—	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20
ns ...	389	197	214	254	260	1,314	1,371	1,309	851
...	371	191	206	245	255	1,268	1,387	1,382	855
les ...	411	205	224	264	268	1,372	1,352	1,226	846

—	20—25	25—30	30—35	35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	Over 60
ons ...	748	808	814	524	667	353	461	159	630
es ...	707	776	796	522	639	364	470	169	655
ales ...	794	844	835	525	678	340	438	147	602

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration. In the census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as given in the margin.

Population.		Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions	1855 ...	...	...	5,524
	1868 ...	...	...	5,435
	1881 ...	5,322	5,436	5,332
Hindus	1881 ...	5,357	5,622	5,380
Sikhs ...	1881 ...	5,759	5,686	5,752
Jains ...	1881 ...	...	5,335	5,367
Musalmans	1881 ...	5,281	5,258	5,279
Christians	1881 ...	...	7,891	7,590

Year of life.	All religions.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Musalmans.
0—1	970	966	804	979
1—2	942	940	774	954
2—3	953	953	775	957
3—4	945	...	...	...
4—5	917	...	...	...

The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X., which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number

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Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

of each sex in each age-period. The Deputy Commissioner wro[te] as follows in his census report for the district :—

"Among the Sikhs there are more men married than women, whi[ch] can only be accounted for by their marrying infant wives out of the di[s]trict in Sikh localities, and not bringing their wives with them until th[ey] come to a suitable age. Both Mahomedans and Hindús marry more th[an] one wife if they can afford it. The numbers of widows, except among [the] Sikhs, is very much in excess of that of widowers, showing that re-marri[age] of widows is not extensively practised. Up to the age of 25, marr[ied] females are in excess of married males; probably because the women [are] married so young. Amongst Khatrís, Bráhmins, Mahájans, Bhábrás, [the] custom is not to marry their girls before eight or after 10, while among J[ats] Sikhs, Meghs, &c., &c., the custom of early marriages is not stric[tly] followed. Mahomedans also usually marry their daughters young. P[oly]andry is not known in the district, nor is polygamy common am[ong] Hindús except in case of failure of issue by the first wife. For many [of] the Rájpút tribes, chiefly the Salehriá and Manhás clans, and the B[...] have been suspected of infanticide, and special reports made of the [...] of female children, but the figures given by this census do not indic[ate] greater disparity of the sexes among them than is the case with o[ther] castes. Female children are said to be treated much the same as [male] children."

Infirmities.

Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, [deaf-]mutes, and lepers in [the] district in each religion. [The] proportions per 10,000 [of] either sex for each of t[hese] infirmities are shown in [the] margin. Tables Nos. XIV [to] XVII. of the Census Repor[t for] 1881 give further details of [the] age and religion of the infirm. The proportion of lepers [is] unduly enhanced by the existence of the Siálkot Leper Asy[lum] (see Chap. V.), to which patients resort from beyond the distr[ict].

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane	3	1
Blind	48	47
Blind, Deaf and dumb...	12	9
Leprous	6	2

European and Eurasian population.

The figures given in the margin show the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables Nos. IIIA., IX., and XI. of the Census Report for 1881. But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII. of Chapter IV. of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy; and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for European birth-place are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though they were almost certainly English, could not be identified,

	Details.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian population.	Europeans and Americans	1,024	240	1,264
	Eurasians	10	8	18
	Native Christians	131	122	253
	Total Christian	1,165	370	1,535
Language.	English	1,031	249	1,280
	Other European languages	4	3	7
	Total European languages	1,035	252	1,287
Birth-place.	British Isles	936	121	1,057
	Other European countries	2	2	4
	Total European countries	938	123	1,061

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Social and Religious Life.

l were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." number of troops stationed in the district is given in pter V., and the distribution of European and Eurasian stians by *tahsíls* is shown in Table No. VI.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIG

The houses are built either of mud or o... ery village is a mere congeries of flat-roofed ted by narrow alleys, plastered over with a prim... re of earth, chopped straw, and cow-dung; and surrounded de by rows of cow-dung (used for fuel), stacks of straw, s for weavers, goat pens, places for meeting, and temples vorship, huddled together in disorderly array; while every of available space is filled up with heaps of village refuse ired for manure. Only in the larger villages, where the ents have amassed wealth, may be seen a few brick houses i). As a rule, the Rajwát villages are better built than in other *tahsíls*. Each family lives in a separate court-; but here all pretence of privacy is at an end. Cattle and owners consort together, and may even be seen herding in ame apartment, while a total disregard of order or clean- prevails in the arrangement of houses and enclosures, as village at large. Where there are two or three different in the same village, they are usually grouped into rate *tarafs*.

Dress.

Except among the upper classes there does not seem to be ch fondness for dress. A *langoti* of white or blue cloth nd the loins, a scarf over the shoulder, a turban *gri*) of limited dimensions, and a pair of shoes, compose the suit of the majority, except on high days and holidays. ...jpúts are more cleanly, and are very partial to ear-rings English chintzes for jackets. In tracts where thorny d abounds, yellow leather trousers are worn. The s sometimes wear short baggy trousers, more decent than a protection against the cold. Women are given to rse jewelry and nose-rings; and a small looking- g... ...d to a ring on the finger, is part of the adornment. It may generally be inferred that they have their share of the good things of this life. With the Muhammadans, blue is a convenient colour, as it saves the cost of washing and hides the dirt, which they care little to get rid of. Nearly all the cloth is made in the village by a race of weavers maintained for the purpose; the spinning, the early manipulation, and subsequent ornamentation being the work of the females of the family; and they turn out some very pretty *phulkaris*.

Food.

With the bulk of the people the food consists chiefly of grain and vegetables; meat is a luxury which few can afford, except on days of rejoicings, when a sheep or kid (sometimes a he-goat) is killed and distributed. Fish is seldom eaten, even by those residing near rivers. During the spring, barley, *kangní*,

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sawánk, and *bájrá*, form the staples of diet; during the autu and winter, wheat an· rice. The grain, done up into a dry ca and baked, is eaten with lime or mango pickle, or with clari ... vith a few chillies or onions and salt. To mal ... ash of vetches or country pea, called *salı* ... The favourite drink is *lassi*, or buttern ... very popular among the Jats in hot weat ... ors are not much drunk, though some Jats ha ... aking a decoction of poppies. Two meals are ordi taken in the day, morning and evening; but day-lab employed in hard work indulge, when able to afford it, in a day meal as well. The cooking is conducted by the female the poorer classes, and by Bráhman attendants among the ric Hindús. The two sexes seldom take their meals together. following note regarding the food of the people was furnis by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879.

"The following grains form the staple food of the dis Wheat, barley, gram (*chaná*), *bherrá* (wheat and gram mi *masúr*, *goji* (wheat and barley mixed), *chíná* (a kind of mil maize, rice, *jawár* (great millet), *bájrá* (spiked millet), *ka* *dhán*, *mandal* (kind of rice), *kangní*, *másh*, *múng* (pulses), *sa* (millet), and *moth*. The *rabí* or spring crops are sown fror end of September up to December, and harvested in May, the exception of *chíná* and *masúr*, which are reaped in April. *kharíf* or autumn crops are sown from April to the middle of and harvested partly in October, November, and Decem The best time for the rainfall for the *rabí* crops is from Janu. to the end of March and for the *kharíf* from July to Septemb If the rainfall is heavy during the months of April and M October, and November, great damage would be caused to some the principal c which are standing, ar have reach rity. An e the food- sumed i a famil ...ing of five individuals, an old person, a man, his wife and two children, is given in the margin."

For an Agriculturist's Family.			*For a Non-agriculturist's Family.*		
Description of Grain.	Mds.	Sers.	Description of Grain.	Mds.	Sers.
Wheat	11	5	Wheat	12	0
Jau and *Goji* ...	12	0	*Jau* and *Goji* ...	4	0
Makai	3	0	*Makai*	1	0
Chana	1	0	*Chana*	0	35
Masur	1	0	*Masur*	0	20
Mash and *Mung*	1	0	*Mash* and *Mung*	2	0
Rice	2	0	Rice	2	5
Jawar	1	0	*Jawar*	0	20
Mandal ...	1	0			
Total ...	33	5	Total ...	23	0

Marriage: Betrothals.

The Muhammadans consider matrimony a mere civil contract. Though they practise polygamy, yet generally a Muhammadan peasant has but one wife. The wealthier, however, have two; the very rich still more. The marriage is concluded between the parents, and at the most the contract is only confirmed before the *kázi*. Usually the bridegroom has to buy the bride, and is seldom permitted to see her before marriage.

Chapter I[...]

Social a[...]
Religious [...]

Marriage
Betrotha[...]

th the Hindús, anyone who marries out of his tribe loses its vileges. Early betrothal is very common; and the ceremony onsidered binding. When the marriage is agreed on, gifts sent with song and music to the bride, and similar presents returned to the bridegroom. On the day before the riage, the latter proceeds through the city or village of his lence gaily adorned. The bride does the same on the day ie wedding, attended by her relatives. In the evening the mony takes place. A fire is lighted between the couple, erchief unfolded is placed over them; after which the *hit*, or family priest, pronounces a certain formula, and the ing is given. Marriages are generally conducted at the nning of the new year, from February till the end of March.

General stati[...]
and distributi[...]
religions.

Table No. VII. shows the numbers in each *tahsíl* and in vhole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII. gives similar figures owns. Tables Nos. III, IIIA., IIIB. of the report of that us give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindús, are fully discussed in Part I., Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Músalmán population by sect is shown in the margin.

[...]gion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population.
...	2,941	3,135	2,957
...	392	450	397
...	...	161	14
[...]salmán	6,665	6,0[illegible]9	6,617
[...]hristian ...	2	165	15

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Sunnis	952	952
Shiahs	2·7	4·0
Wahabis	0·1	0·2
Others and unspecified	44·3	43·1

The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No. IIIA. of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII., Chapter IV. of the Report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here. Table No. IX. shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Panjab and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by *tahsíls* can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII.

Religious estab-
lishments.

In every village of moderate dimensions, places are set apart for religious worship, the Muhammadan mosque being distinguished from the single-domed *shiválá* and *thakúr-dwárá* of the Hindús by its triple cupola. The mosques are generally

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cial and igious Life.
gious establishments.

of brickwork, and are enclosed with a low wall; burial-grou are attached to the mosques, in some of which are said to rep the ashes of holy men, sainted priests, or village progenit In many places enclosures are attached, called *dáiras* with Muhammadans, or *dharmsáls* by the Hindús, which con accommodation for travellers, and afford convenient rendezv for rustic gatherings. Among Jats who can look back Rajpút origin, it is not uncommon to find veneration paid to *theh* or mound which is the traditional site of the first loc. of the tribe. These mounds are marked by a few scat tombs or a grove of trees, or in some cases have been sel by a *fakír* as places suitable for a solitary life. Among the great reverence is paid to the *jhand* tree, which is often i duced into these places of worship. The Rajpúts are more than other tribes in their religion, and more rigorous in ceremonial observances. Nothing can be done without co ing their Bráhmans, or *Jajmáns*; no exercise is plete unless attended with oblations; and generally outward signs of religion are more numerous. *Thák* their god; temples are everywhere raised in his ho Asceticism too is more freely encouraged by Rajpúts tha others of the peasantry. In parts of the district where R villages are most frequent, monasteries are often attached larger *thakur-dwárás*. Of these, the most noted are at Bri and Lúní in Bajwát, Gondal and Chaprár in Marakíwál, and T in Zafarwál.

Temples and shrines.

The three localities where the most prominent regard is pai to religious observances are Kotlí Fakír Chand; Ber Bábá Nának close to Siálkot; and the tomb of Imám Sáhib, also at Siálkot The two former are the strong-holds of the Sikh faith, and are popularly held to have been established by Bábá Nának, the first Sikh Gúrú, himself. The first is situated on the road from Pasrúr to Wazírábád, in the centre of a cluster of Sikh villages, and is presided over by Bábá Mehtáb Singh Mahant, who has some 200 disciples. Ber Bábá Nának, close to Siálkot, contains the shrine (*samádh*) of Mathrá Singh Shahíd, and has a temple with a handsome cupola, which was gilded at the expense of Máharája Ranjít Singh, by whom large endowments were granted for its support. Both institutions are above a century old, and have been liberally treated by the British Government. The Siálkot shrine has a grant of Rs. 6,500 in perpetuity, and boasts of nearly 100 retainers. At this shrine the *Baisákhi* festival at the commencement of the new year is always kept with great rejoicings, as many as 10,000 people being sometimes in attendance. The mosque and tomb of Imám Sháh occupies a conspicuous position in the southern suburbs of the city of Siálkot. It is supported by contributions from nearly every village in the district, and possesses branch establishments in several places. Being one of the oldest strongholds of the Muhammadan religion, it is held in great reverence throughout the Panjáb. An important gathering, attended by worshippers from a distance, takes place at the time of the *Muharram*.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Minor fairs.

Of other local fairs, all of which are of a religious character, do not in any one instance seem to have been instituted for nercial purposes, the best known and most attractive are at Parmandal and Harmandal in the Jammú territories, on 1st *Baisákh* and 14th *Chet*. Both these shrines are resorted pilgrims from a distance. At Dhonnkal, near Sohdra, the of Lakdatá is the scene of a great gathering of Muham- ns, called *kadam*, which lasts for one month, and sometimes nded on the chief days by 10,000 people. Also, at the of Sháh Bolákí near Chittí Shaikán, a festival is cele- l in the month *Hár*, the average attendance at which is about people. Other festivals take place at the shrine of Pír situated not far from Bahádarpúr, in the same month; at rine of Amírá Sháh, at Pasrúr, on the 9th and 10th days *Muharram*; and at Gúlú Sháh's tomb, also about six miles Pasrúr, on the 7th of *Asú*. The last is a cattle fair yearly g in importance. It lasts a week, and is attended by over persons on the principal day (21st September), who come ll parts of the province. From 8,000 to 10,000 head of chiefly buffaloes, are brought for sale.

Sialkot Mission.

The Sialkot Mission, with head-quarters at Siálkot and nes at Gújrát, Wazírábád and Chambá, belongs to the lished Church of Scotland, and was founded by the Rev. as Hunter at Siálkot in the beginning of 1857. Mr. Hunter is wife sailed from Scotland in 1855. A commission was him by the Church of Scotland to found a new Mission where in the north of India. While staying in Bombay ng to fix on a locality for the new Mission, he received a ing invitation from some officers in Siálkot to go there. pting this invitation, he, with full consent of the members of merican United Presbyterian Mission opened at Siálkot a years before, began the Mission a few months before the ny broke out. Refusing to join the Missionaries of the rican United Presbyterian Mission in their flight to Lahore, the native regiments at Siálkot mutinied, he, his wife, and rdered while trying to escape to the Fort at the city. spring of 1860 the Rev. Messrs. Taylor and Paterson ed from Scotland to take up the work. The agencies almost ediately set agoing were *bázár* preaching, itinerating preach- colportage, schools, orphanages, and Presbyterian services the European troops in the garrison. In 1862 a quantity of d, just outside the Cantonment boundaries, was purchased for nding a Christian village; and near the centre of it a hand- ne Hunter Memorial Church was built at a cost of about Rs. 00, the greater part of which was subscribed by friends of the ssion of India. The village has not yet proved a success ing to the difficulty of getting such Christians to settle on it would make it truly a model village, or a source of strength the Mission. A Boys' Orphanage was begun in 1862; and, the following year, a Girls' Orphanage was opened. The Boys' phanage was closed in 1872, and the Girls' Orphanage in 1879.

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Siálkot Mission.

Both these institutions, at great expense to the Mission, re and trained many cast-off waifs without receiving any su from Government. Another scheme, prosecuted for some y was the "Hunter Memorial Scheme," which aimed at over ning the whole district with sub-stations. Such stations above time in existence at Pasrúr, Mandíanwálá, Malhían Tapiálá, Sambriál, and Gondal. At each of these sub-sta a catechist was placed whose duty it was to preach in his s and among the surrounding villages, and disseminate Ch literature. This scheme has been reduced to one station at D and has so far failed solely from the impossibility of findi agents. It is merely in abeyance, and as soon as fit agen reared the scheme will be again prosecuted within the limits Mission's sphere. The Siálkot district to the south of the now occupied by the American United Presbyterian Missio the district north of the city along with the Daskah *tahsíl* i pied by the Scotch Mission. In 1868 the Rev. John Taylor, home. In the beginning of 1868 the Rev. J. P. Lang arrive Scotland, and worked in Gujrát and afterwards in Siálkot spring of 1874, when he left the Mission, as did Mr. Pater 1869. In the latter year Muhammad Ismáil was ordaine Native Pastor of the Hunter Memorial Church. He was ferred to the charge of the Gújrát Branch in 1872, and Mr Hutcheson, L.R.C.P., and S. E., Medical Missionary, op dispensary in the city during summer, and itinerated in th trict during the winter. In 1873, he was transferred to Ch In 1873, the Rev. W. Harper arrived from Scotland; with the exception of a few months at Gújrát, he has labo in Siálkot ever since. The number of Christians present the Mission is 53. Of late years the converts have chiefly from among the well-to-do and educated. There has been a movement among the sweepers towards Christianity.

Amusements.

The principal amusements resorted to, more partic among the agricultural classes, are wrestling-matches, ho dancing, and throwing the log. The first and last are ke as athletic exercises, and are much encouraged in Rajpút Hindú Jat villages. At stated times in the year, large gatherings take place at Búlákí Chak, and Gorálá, to wi public matches (*ching*). Prizes of horses, milch cows, and s are awarded to the best wrestlers. The meeting at Gorálá in (ber is called *parewí*, and is sometimes attended by as man 6,000 people.

Language.

Table No. VIII. shows the numbers who speak each of principal languages current in district separately for each *ta* and for the whole district. M detailed information will be fou in Table IX. of the Census R port for 1881, while in Chapter of the same report the sever languages are briefly discusse The figures in the margin give th

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindustani	78
Dogri	222
Kashmiri	7
Panjabi	9,677
Pashtu	3
All Indian Langua...	9,987
Non-Indian Langua...	13

distrib ution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitti ng small figures.

T able No. XIII. gives statistics of education as ascertained at the Census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of each *tahsíl*. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin sho w the number of educated among every 10,000 of each sex accordi ng to the census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and Aided Schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

	Education.	Rural population.	Total population.
Males.	Under instruction ...	145	176
	Can read and write ...	285	371
Females.	Under instruction ...	7·3	9·6
	Can read and write ...	3·1	8·6

The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin. There are two private vernacular lithographic printing presses at Siálkot, at one of which the *Rafa-i-am*, a native newspaper, is published.

Details.		Boys.	Girls.
Europ[eans] and Eurasians ...		...	...
Nativ[e Ch]ristians ...		2	...
Hind[ús] ...		2,144	209
Muss[alman]s ...		1,968	545
Sikh[s] ...		391	39
Othe[rs] ...		113	89
Child[ren]	of agriculturists ...	2,833	349
"	of non-agriculturists	1,785	523

"In digenous education," wrote Mr. Prinsep in 1863, "is still at a very low . During the Sikh rule the schools supported by local effort were such drew out a precarious existence in connection with Hindú and Muhammadan places of worship. I (Mr. Prinsep) took the statistics in and found there were 140 localities where instruction of the most elementary character was being given to 1,922 boys, one-half of whom oung lads training to become *mullas*; and of the remainder the ty were the sons of Khatris and Bráhmans learning account-keeping. agricultural classes, there were only 500 boys, and under the age ly 400. Persian and Arabic were the popular languages. In two *is*, Zafarwál and Chábar, only 100 lads were receiving instruc- ew could write their names, while teachers are indigent and illi- n the extreme."

In 1854, the number of indigenous schools in the old district was reduced by the action of the local authorities to 134. At the same time Government schools were started in many of the more important towns and villages, Middle class (Vernacular) schools were opened at Zafarwál, Nunár, and Gotá, in August 1854, and, about the same time, a similar school at Siálkot, which is now under the care of the branch of the Scotch Mission established in that place. At Daskah and Pasrúr Vernacular schools were opened in July 1856, and in 1872 at Jámke and Sankhatra; and in 1876 at Sambrial. These schools, together with another Mission school at Nárowál, now afford a sound education to more than 1,823 boys, while 62 village schools, placed at convenient points throughout the district, are attended by more than 3,381 pupils. At the same time indigenous education has made a start, so that at the present time there are

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The Mission Schools.

604 indigenous schools giving instruction to 6,833 boys. Female education is represented by 38 schools giving instruction to 872 girls.

A school was opened in 1862 in the Siálkot Cantonments by the Scotch Mission, when it received a grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 30 a month. In 1865, it was reported as an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, having an average attendance of 55 boys, the amount of fees collected amounting to about Rs. 2 a month, and the total expenditure exclusive of house rent about Rs. 62 a month. In 1871 the grant-in-aid was raised to Rs. 50. In 1879, when the Educational Department re-organized the school system, it was reduced to an Upper Primary School, boys passing from its fifth class into the City School. During the present year 1882-83, the average number on the roll has been about 105, the fees collected amount to about Rs. 16, and the monthly expenditure, including house rent, Rs. 101. There are 59 Hindús, 40 Muhammadans, 6 Sikhs, and 1 Jain. The school is a large building, the property of the Mission, situated on the north-west outskirts of the *sadr bazár*.

In 1864, when the American United Presbyterian Mission formally and permanently closed their City School, this Mission occupied the vacant place, and opened its City School. In 1868 the Government Zillah School was handed over to the Mission, the Mission buying the school building from Government for Rs. 2,000—half its value. It is situated on the Kanak Mandi, not far from the centre of the city. At the inspector's examination in September of the same year, there were 78 boys on the roll, being about the same number as when it was handed over in the preceding May. Siálkot was then considered one of the most backward places in the matter of education. Its population is made up largely of Jains. When it was transferred, it was an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, and a grant-in-aid was given amounting to Rs. 120 a month. For the first month after the transference, the fees collected amounted to Rs. 4-7-6; and in the following month the total expenditure reached the normal amount of Rs. 209, exclusive of the manager's services. In 1871 the school began to teach up to the Entrance Examination, and it soon rose to the status of an Upper or High School. In 1872 the grant-in-aid was increased to Rs. 170, the amount still given. There are two branch schools, one with 70 boys and the other with 25. In 1883 the total number of boys was 536, composed of 187 Hindús, 265 Muhammadans, 65 Sikhs, 14 Jains, and 5 Christians. In the Primary Department the Muhammadans are nearly two to one of the Hindús, while in the Secondary Department the proportion is reversed, and the Hindús are nearly two to one of the Muhammadans. The Jains are now beginning to send their children to school. When the school was transferred to the Mission, a grant of Rs. 19 a month was given by the Municipality. In 1882 the grant was increased to Rs. 40. The

The Mission School

total monthly expenditure of the Mission School and its two branches is about Rs. 305, exclusive of the services of the manager. During the past six years, 34 boys have passed the Middle School Examination and 11 the Entrance Examination. Zenáná teaching used to be carried on by means of a native agent, but has been discontinued for the present. There were two girls' schools, but one has been closed for want of funds. The other is a Muhammadan school with 45 scholars. It is supported by a grant of Rs. 10 a month from the Municipality and by private subscriptions.

Physical constitution.

In personal appearance the Rajpúts and Hindú Jats are the finest and most hardy. The latter, claiming as they do a Rajpút origin, bear a strong resemblance in complexion and physique. The Muhamadans are taller, but less active. Early marriages, exposure, and employment in the hardy pursuit of agriculture, seem to deprive them of strength earlier in life; and after the age of 40 they degenerate, lose their sight, and become subject to epidemic diseases. In beating up recruits for the Panjáb levies the finest men are almost invariably found among the former classes, though of course there are exceptions among the Kashmiris, the Salehriás, and even sometimes among Muhammadans; particularly such as belong to the criminal grades inured to climate, hardened by bold exploits, and with a physique superior to the general run of Hindus.

Manners and character.

In point of morals, the people on the whole are sober and well disposed, though unreflective and impulsive. In their intercourse one with another they are perhaps too confiding, their candour and simplicity being often taken advantage of by those among them who happen to be more cunning or better informed. The encouragement of deceit is said to be on the increase. The agriculturists are a very industrious class. The Hindús, and particularly the Rajpúts in the upper portion of the district, near Zafarwál, Chaprár, and across the river in Bajwát, seem a jovial light-hearted people, fond of sport, sociable and upright in their domestic life. The Musalmáns, on the other hand, are less tractable; they are litigious, given to combination to carry a point; and ever ready to practise deceit to obtain a gainful end. In the southern and central parts, where the country is drier and more difficult to cultivate, the peasantry seem to lose their independence; stolid habits and selfishness are accompanied by a coldness of manner which long years of misrule and impoverishment have tended to increase; so that among the more refined residents of cities it is a common thing to hear the "men of the soil" twitted for being *sakht*, or a hardened people. All are equally untruthful, though among the purer Hindú Jats this vice may perhaps be considered a degree less prevalent. Another normal defect in the character of the population is the total disregard of the impropriety of thieving. Until recently, thefts were of daily occurrence, for

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the simple reason probably that no one considered it a disgrace. Whole villages, even whole clans, have been discovered not only quietly harbouring hardened offenders, but openly, and with the cognizance of the whole country side, abetting, and associating together for this purpose, under the leadership of the village headmen. It was not until severe measures of repression were introduced, and some men of influence were brought to punishment, that the smallest head against this lawlessness was made. The tribes most addicted to such habits are the Salehrías of Sangiál, Chaubárá, and Zafarwál ; the Pakhíwárs of Satrah and Vadalah, and the Sandhús of Dhamthal, Sháhzádá and other villages, some near Siálkot, and other scattered villages throughout the district. It was a question whether the Pakhíwárs should not be brought under the Criminal Tribes Act. Tables Nos. XL., XLI., and XLII. give statistics of crime ; while Table No. XXXV. shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available ; and Table No. XXXIV. gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls, is shown in the margin.

Assessment.		1869-70.	1870-71.	18 ?.
Class I.	Number taxed ...	997	1,056	440
	Amount of tax ...	10,516	20,583	3,606
Class II.	Number taxed ...	142	331	140
	Amount of tax ...	2,864	8,937	1,909
Class III.	Number taxed ...	49	147	40
	Amount of tax ...	1,794	5,733	1,108
Class IV.	Number taxed ...	2	62	1
	Amount of tax ...	330	3,348	115
Class V.	Number taxed ...	...	43	...
	Amount of tax ...	...	4,284	...
Total ...	Number taxed ...	1,190	1,639	630
	Amount of tax ...	15,504	42,884	6,828

—	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses	157	789	329	760
Amount of fees	2,505	11,265	4,740	11,105

But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce ; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought.

Chapter III, C

Tribes, Castes, and Leading Famil

SECTION C.—TRIBES, CASTES, AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Statistics and lo distribution of tribes and caste

Table No. IX. gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. [illegible]A. shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Panjáb, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Siálkot are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as land-owners or by position and influence, are briefly noticed in the following sections; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI. of the Census Report for 1881. The census statistics of caste were not compiled for t[illegible]ils, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for dist[illegible]cts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the [illegible]ribes and castes are available. But the general distribut[illegible] [illegible] the more important land-owning tribes may be broadly descri[illegible]d [illegible] follows: The riverain of the Chenáb is held by mis[illegible]aneous castes, next to whom lie an Awan tract about Ko[illegible] [illegible]hárán and a Ghúman territory about Sambriál. The [illegible] [illegible]nd Sáhís hold the west centre of the district, between Malk[illegible] [illegible]alá and Daskah, the latter being the more southerly of the t[illegible]. Below them come the Gorháyá about Loriki, and a large Sindhú tract with Vadalah as its centre. The upper valley of the Degh from where it enters the district is held by Salehriás, Man[illegible]ás, Bájwás, Káhlons, Deos, roughly speaking, in that order; whil[illegible] Bájwás predominate on its lower course. The country abo[illegible] Siálkot is held by miscellaneous castes, flanked on the east by [illegible]wáns and Bájwás, and on the south by Ghúmans.

Industrial capaci of agricultural tribes.

Mr. Prinsep gives a valuable statement containing an analysis of the tribes of the district, as settled by him, in reference to their agricu[illegible]ural capacity and the amount of land in their possession. The statement is reproduced as it stands, as follows:—

Statement Illustrating the Industrial Capacity of Tribes (1853 A.D.).

Rank in regard to industry.	Description of Tribe.	Number of Villages.	Cultivated Area occupied.	Amount of Revenue.	Number of proprietors.	Number of Cultivators.
			Acres.	Rs.		
I. First-rate Cultivators	Rains ...	43	13,014	18,331	2,267	4,963
	Labanas ... / Salarias ...	33	16,477	15,054	825	300
	Jats ...	1,118	404,937	6,19,769	41,930	15,362
	Total ...	1,194	434,428	6,53,154	46,022	20,625
II. Fairly industrious.	Awans ...	120	17,478	28,830	3,477	737
	Rajputs ...	423	176,185	1,68,771	12,732	5,518
	Gujars ...	13	3,410	3,299	436	399
	Total ...	556	197,073	2,00,900	16,645	6,654
III. Decidedly lazy.	Brahmans ... / Khatris ...	34	16,752	14,386	1,017	3,305
	Shekhs ... / Sayads ...	77	24,510	24,257	2,277	1,244
	Total ...	111	41,262	38,643	3,294	4,549
	Miscellaneous	84	35,187	28,000	1,928	16,423
	Grand total	1,945	707,950	9,20,697	66,880	48,251

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

Jat and Rajpút tribes.

The figures below give the principal Jat and Rajpút tribes as returned at the census of 1881. The line between the two is impossible to define (see Census Report of 1881, Chapter VI, Part III.) :—

Sub-Divisions of Rajputs.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Bhatti	12,375	Manhas	4,835	Chauhan	[illegible]
Thakar *	5,937	Naru...	612	Raghbansi... ...	[illegible]
Janjuha	520	Bahlron	1,783	Salehria	[illegible]

* The Thakars are shown over again, under the head Salehria.

Sub-Divisions of Jats.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Aulak	927	Bhaddar	1,445	Jajje	[illegible]
Bainiwal	637	Bhu Bhaler ...	7,203	Nagre	[illegible]
Bagar	930	Chahal	1,031	Wahle	[illegible]
Bains	960	Chuan	1,624	Varya	[illegible]
Bhatti	3,593	Chhadohar ...	720	Hard	[illegible]
Bajwa	25,393	Chimah	35,722	Hari... ...	[illegible]
Bhullar	1,606	Dalal	583	Tunwar ...	[illegible]
Buttar	704	Dhaniwal	1,864	Sarai ...	[illegible]
Bhutta	555	Deo	4,873	Sapra ...	[illegible]
Tarar	960	Dhindsah	848	Sahi ...	[illegible]
Man	634	Dhillon	3,726	Khag	[illegible]
Manhas	1,156	Randhawa... ...	3,494	Gorai	[illegible]
Virk...	3,141	Sindhu	7,333	Gondal	1,791
Varaich	5,789	Sial	719	Gil	[illegible]
Hinjra	2,515	Sohal	401	Kahlon	[illegible]
Hir	1,664	Tetle	3,135	Khokhar	[illegible]
Badhyar	1,611	Janjua	1,110	Ghuman	[illegible]

Almost without exception the Jat clans claim a descent from Rajpút stock, and in many instances the Jat, and the Rajpút tribe with which it claims connection, are found side by side. Thus, two of the purest and most important Rajpút clans of the district are those of the Manhás and Bajú, the former having a common pedigree with the Jammu princes, and the latter giving their name to Bajwát; but with these clans the Jat clans respectively of Varáich and Bájwá are said to have a common pedigree, a fact which cannot go for nothing in any speculations as to the origin of the great Jat tribe. At the present day a large proportion of the Jats in the district are professors of the Muhammadan creed : their conversion, however, from Hinduism is comparatively modern, and most of the families still retain in their customs and religious ceremonies much that is essentially Hindú. The Hindú Jats are most numerous in the part of the district nearest to the hills. Physically the Sikh and Hindú Jats are superior to any other classes of the population with the exception of some of the Rajpút clans. "In personal appear-"ance," writes Mr. Prinsep, "Rajpúts and Hindú Jats are the "finest and most hardy. The latter, claiming as they do a

Jat and Rajpút tribes.

"Rajpút origin, bear a strong resemblance in complexion and "physique. The Muhammadans are taller, but less active. "Early marriages, exposure, and employment in the hardy pur"suits of agriculture, seem to deprive them of strength earlier "in life, and after the age of forty they degenerate, lose their "sight, and become subject to epidemic diseases." The villages owned by some of the more important Jat clans in the district, as formed at the time of settlement, are thus given by Mr. Prinsep:—Bájwá, 173; Ghúman, 103; Sandhú, 50; Kahlun, 45; Gorháyá, 34; Sáhí, 21; Deo, 17; Nágre, 17; Malhí, 19; Hun[illegible], 14. For the history of the principal clans see below. Next to the Jats in point of number, but socially superior to them, are the Rajpúts. These too are partly Hindú, partly Muhammadan, in their creed; but the proportion of Muhammadans among the Rajpúts is higher than among the Jats. The most important tribes of the district are thus given by Mr. Prinsep:—"Salehria, holding 126 villages; Manhàs, 44; Phúlarwan, 10." Mr. Prinsep does not give the number of villages held by the Bajú Rajpúts. As agriculturists, the Rajpúts, especially the Musalmán section, are very inferior to the Jats, though quite equal to them in physique.*

Bajwa.—179 villages; some Hindús, some Musalmáns. A fabulous story exists of their descent from the sun; hence they are called Súraj Bansí Rajpúts. Rai Jousán, their ancestor, being defeated by Rai Pithorá (of Delhi), after a siege of 12 years, fled with his family from Delhi, and settled at Siálkot, on an old village site (or *theh*) called Karballá, which is shown to this day as the scene of their first settlement. The clan has no subdivisions, but it is interesting to learn that the Bajús of Bajwát admit themselves, though otherwise looked upon as Rajpúts, to be an off-shoot. There are other Bájwá colonies in Gújránwálá, Jhang, Lahore, and Amritsar. They intermarry with Varáich, Sandhú, Chíma, Káhlon, Randháwá, Gorháyá, and Virk tribes. *Chúndá-vand* † is sometimes recognized, but rarely.

Awán.—120 villages; all Músalmán, claim descent from Hazrat Alí, the son-in-law of Muhammad. They came from Ghazní, settling in the Panjáb, first near Ráwalpindí, and then in this district. They have colonies still in Ráwalpindí and Jalandhar, and there are numbers of them round Talagang in Jhelam, which is said by some to have been their original home. They are subdivided into 24 *múís*, or clans. They do not marry out of the tribe, nor within the clan, but the families of one *múí* with those of another. They do not acknowledge *chúndá-vand*.

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* The clan of Bajú is an exception to this statement, and by their industry and ingenuity have brought every acre of Bajwát, to which tract they have given their name, under irrigation and the plough.

† The inheritance of property by sons by different mothers — per *stirpes*, not *per capita*.

Chapter III, C.
Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.
Jat and Rajpút tribes.

Ghúman.—103 villages; are Soma-Vansí Rajpúts, and an offshoot of the Janjúhá clan. They claim descent from Rájah Dhalíp of Delhi. A descendant, named Ránjan, came from Makiálá in the time of Feroz Sháh, settled first at Jam..., and then at Jandiálá. Ránjan had three sons, Rái, Gúl Chandar, and Láú. Gúl Chandar died without issue; Láú had two sons—viz., Degah, whose descendants have 6 villages in *tahsil* Daska, and Ladhar, who have 29. The sons of Rái possess 68 villages. There is a branch colony in Gúrdáspúr. They intermarry with Varáich, Chímá, Chatta, Bájwá, Sandhú. The customs *pagri-vand* * and *chúndá-vand* both obtain.

Chímá.—80 villages; chiefly Músalmán; are Soma-Vansí Rajpúts and claim descent from Báná Gang. They came from Delhi in the days of Alá-úd-din Ghorí, and settled at Chímá on the banks of the Biás, near Har Gobindpúr. They call themselves an off-shoot from Chohán Rajpúts. They have no sub-divisions, but intermarry with Bájwás, Ghúman, and Varáich. *Chúndá-vand* is allowed. It is a powerful clan, fond of combining and causing litigation.

Sandhú.—50 villages; some Hindú some Músalmán; are of solar descent from Rájah Rámchand, of Ajúdhiá (Oudh). They came in the service of Súltán Máhmúd to the Panjáb. One Wazír, a descendant, settled himself at Chak Dirgah (?) and took to agriculture; his issue were divided into five *múís*, or clans, *viz.*, Kálá 29 villages; Golí, 2; Gosai, 13; ... 1; Masnad, 2. There is a colony in Gúrdáspúr. They intermarry, but not within the sub-division called *múí*. The Músalmán villages follow *pagri-vand*; the Hindús allow *chúndá-vand*.

Manhás.—44 villages; some near Zafarwál, some on the Chaprar. They are of solar descent, and claim descent direct from Rám Chand. Ukaighar, a descendant of Rám Chand, having taken up his abode in the Doáb, his son Jammú Lochan becoming famous, attacked Chandar Hans, Rájah of Madra Des, and defeating him, built the town of Jammú after his own name. The present royal family of Kashmír are his lineal descendants, and are called Jamúwál in consequence. One of this royal race, by name Malan Hans, took to the plough, which was considered degrading to a Rajpút; hence the royal and agricultural divisions have formally separated, and the latter have been called Manhás by way of reproach ever since. They intermarry with Chambal, Gúleriá, Salehriá, Chárah, Bágal, and Ragwál Rajpúts. They will give their daughters to the Salehriá, but not take in return. *Chúndá-vand* is always acknowledged.

Kahlon.—45 villages; they are sub-divided into three *múís* or clans, *viz.*, Achal, Jodh, and Bannah: the latter are located in Amritsar and Batála district. Achal has 2, and Jodh 37 villages in this district. They are Somá-Vansí, or of lunar descent, from Rájah Jai Deo of Dhárá-naggar. One Sodi came

* Inheritance *per capita.*

and settled himself at Batála, in a village called Bhágowál, whence his sons came into this district. They intermarry with all castes except Manhás, Salehriá, and Awán.

Salehriá.—126 villages; all Rajpúts.

Gorháyá.—34 villages; are Somá-Vansí, and claim descent from Rájah Samúa, of Dehli. One Ránjan, a descendant, came from Jatálá, near Sirsá, to the Panjáb, disguised as a gipsy; he continued to remain so at Háfizábád, near Gújránwálá, for some time, and when his family increased they took to agriculture. There is a large colony in Gújránwálá district. They intermarry with all Jat communities except of their own clan. *Chúndá-vand* is recognized.

Sáhí.—21 villages; Súraj-Vansí, and carry their descent up to Rájah Rám Chand. They came from Ghazní with Máhmúd Súltán, and remained in his service a long time. During Akbar's reign, Wazír took to agriculture, and fixed on Chak Díngah, about 14 miles from Lahore on the banks of the Rávi. He had five sons, the issue of each (?) formed two separate clans, *viz.*, Chímá Gorhaya, Sáib, Sandhu, and Sáhí, who emigrated to this district. The two clans are called Mandú and Verú. The former hold 5 villages, the latter 16. They intermarry with Bájwá, Ghúman, and Chímá. They worship the *jhand* tree; and on marriage occasions they slit the ear of a ram, wiping the blood on the rim of the litter which conveys the bride. *Chúndá-vand* is followed in this clan.

Nagri.—17 villages; Somá-Vansí; are known as Chohán Rajpúts, who came from Dehli in the days of Alá-úd-dín Ghorí. They take their name from one Nágra, who came and settled in Jálandhar. His issue afterwards located themselves at Ferozkí and Propí in this district. They are first-rate cultivators, and used to grow poppy very extensively. They intermarry with Ghúman and Bájwá, and worship the *jhand* tree. *Chúndá-vand* is acknowledged.

Deo.—17 villages, chiefly Hindú. Their tradition is that one Mahájh came from Sákí jungle in Hindústán, and settled in the Panjáb. He had five sons, four of whom are settled in the Gújránwálá and Jhang districts, and one named Deo, from whom the clan is named, settled here and in Nárowál. They have no sub-divisions, but intermarry with Aulakh, Sohal. They pay great respect to a shrine at Sankhatrá, where there is planted a peculiarly holy tree. *Chúndá-vand* is acknowledged.

Malhi.—19 villages; Somá-Vansí, claiming descent from Rájah Samúa, King of Dehli. One Malhá, a descendant, came from Dehli, who with his son led a pastoral life for three generations, after which they settled at Achrá, near Kassúr, whence some emigrated here. They have seven *múís*, and intermarry with Chímá and Varáich. *Chúndá-vand* is acknowledged.

Húndal.—14 villages: are Súraj-Vansí, claiming descent from Rájah Ram Chand. The founder of this clan was one Sáhib who came from Ajúdhiá (Oude) and took up his abode at Podálá, near Amritsar; his issue multiplied and emigrated to other parts.

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Taji and Játrá came here. They intermarry with Ghúman, Chímá, Sandhú, and Bájwá, and acknowledge *chúndá-vand.*

Phúlarwan.—12 villages. They are Som-Vansí, claiming descent from Samúa, King of Dehli. The clan used to be called Samúa. Their present name is taken from one Phúlará, who came from Dehli in the reign of Feroz Sháh and settled down at Thawán, in the Jhang district, where his issue remained for five generations; but being ordered to be destroyed, Bágah escaped over here to his grandmother, and in time his issue possessed these 12 estates. There are no sub-divisions, and they intermarry with Bhattís and Khokar tribe. All are Músalmán, so they adhere to the custom of *pagri-vand.*

Khatrís and Arorás.

The Khatrís own 29 villages in the district. Their principal tribes as returned in the census of 1881 are as follows:—Bunjahi, 7,880; Báhrí, 4,137; Khokhrán, 4,307; Sarin, 3,038. Of the Arorás of Siálkot, 7,604 returned themselves as Uttarádhi and 5,787 as Dahra.

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Village tenures.

Table No. XV. shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial table No. XXXIII. of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follow another form, which itself often varies from one sub-division to another. Mr. Prinsep classed the villages of the district, with the exception of Bajwát, as follows:—*Zamíndárí*, 135; *Pattídárí*, 1,173; *Bhayáchárá*, 633. And including Bajwát they are now classed as follows:—*Zamíndárí*, 106; *Pattidárí*, 2,049; *Bhayáchárá*, 633. Mr. Prinsep thus discusses the origin and growth of village constitutions in Siálkot:—

The theory of village tenures.

"Generally speaking, the theory of tenure may be described as at one time or other coming under one of the following stages:—(1) The patriarchal, or landlord. (2) The communal, or joint-stock. (3) The divided; regulated by ancestral shares. (4) the divided; regulated by customary shares. (5) The accidental; regulated by possession. I know no better way of showing the transition from one stage to another, and the causes which produce it, than by giving the following illustration. The founder of a village secures a property by purchase, grant, appropriation, or conquest. He has a family of six sons, he holds it all himself. This represents the first period, and corresponds with the pure landlord system. At his death, the six sons being connected by a strong tie, hold the property *in common*. These sons too prefer to maintain the joint interest in this form. Land is abundant, revenue is taken in kind; they have no differences, to occasion any necessity for resort to division; so the communal system is maintained intact, the interest of each brother or shareholder being regulated by the laws of inheritance. In course of time, as population increases, and with it the demand for land, dissensions begin. The descendants of one son have been cultivating less—those of another more—than the shares which regulate the division of profits. To prevent

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future disputes, the estate is *divided* according to those laws of inheritance' and here we come to the third type. As generation succeeds generation and the country is subject to change of rule, stress of seasons and accidents occur leading to hardship to individual co-partners; some die off, others leave the village; some get involved in difficulties; others mortgage their properties; it can be conceived that mutations would follow, which would increase the holdings of some; while others being unable or unwilling to succeed to lapsed shares, additional reasons would come in to disturb possession and resort to the law in times when little attention was paid to right, and the influential could generally do as they pleased. In such a state of things it is easy to see how ancestral shares would die out, and *customary shares take their place*, which would agree with the land actually held by each co-partner. Villages of this class would represent the fourth type. Ultimately all resort to shares dies out; there may have been money settlements in former days; poverty may have driven out the old proprietors, who may have been succeeded by cultivators located by the *kárdár*; the land may lie near a large town and have got so valuable as to have utterly changed hands; or if still belonging to the old brotherhood, owing to distress, mis-rule, and a hundred causes, they found it their best interest to make *each man's occupancy the rule of his interest* in the estate; or men of different castes may have become owners by original or subsequent appropriation;—whatever was the cause, there is no trace of any kind of shares, the village custom is to throw the liabilities on the *total area cultivated by each person*. This takes us into the last stage. Generally, it is owing to some *accident* or defect in succession that this tenure may be attributed, so I have termed it the *accidental* stage. Under the classification usually prescribed, the two first would comprise all tenures held in common, known as *zamíndárí* or what is popularly termed *shámilát* or *sánjí* in this district. The third and fourth would take in *pattídárí* whether (perfect) completely divided, or (imperfect), in which some land actually held by the brotherhood was *formally divided* and the rest held in common. In the last I have kept only such estates as are *bhayáchárá*, or what I understand to be *bhayáchárá*, *viz.*, where *possession is the sole measure of right and responsibilities*, and land is held completely in severalty, whether ever subjected to formal division in previous days or not. Seeing how property is held almost universally by *tribes*, how more readily understood is a share as the expression of a man's liability, and what reverence is paid by the descendants of a common ancestor to old usages as affecting each other's rights, I am not surprised that there should be a strong adherence to the *pattídárí* type of tenure."

Proprietary tenures.

Table No. XV. shows the number of proprietors or shareholders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful; indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Panjab that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings.

Talúqdárí.

Mr. Prinsep thus describes the *talúqdárí* tenures of the district:—

"The *talúqdárí* tenures that have been created scarcely deserve more than a passing mention. There have been a few entire villages in which it has been thought best to decree ownership to the cultivators; but the necessity to give compensation has not arisen from the existence of middle-men engaging for a money settlement as in the North-West Provinces,

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Talúqdárí.

so much as some clan or head of a clan having the right to the land with no occupancy, while possession almost amounting to that of complete ownership rested with the cultivators. Some cases have arisen in smaller properties belonging to persons once in the position of *máfidárs*; others where the original right was proved to have belonged to some party who had been evicted years ago, bordering close on the 12 years' period, when the land was lying uncultivated; since when the present occupants have founded a village, reclaimed the land and fulfilled all the duties of a proprietor with the approval of the *kárdárs*. In all there were 32 cases in which this allowance has been fixed at small amounts; in one case land has been decreed and marked off, but in all the rest a cash equivalent in a fixed sum, which will be collected by the *lambardár* along with the *jama* and be paid into the *tahsil*, to be there made over to the *talúqdárs*.

Mortgages.

"Any proprietor may mortgage his land to a stranger, but the nearest of kin will have the right to sue for pre-emption within the period. Internal transfers from one shareholder to another are frequent and made without such objection being raised. There was no limit of years to bar the power to redeem. In Bajwát I have met with cases where redemption has been sanctioned by general consent 100 years after the original transfer was made, and this even when no deed could be produced to support the fact of the mortgage. Now that all transfers have been duly recorded, cases open to doubt will not come before the courts. I have seldom met with instances of that description which after a period become converted into an absolute transfer *bai-bilwafá*."

Riparian custom.

River lands are liable to re-adjustment, at any time, of the revenue distributed on each holding. Sometimes when land of individuals is cut away, the co-parcenary agree to make up in part or in whole. Two systems prevail on the Chenáb of (1) *kach mach* or *ghich-mich*, which allows an estate on one side to claim increment on the opposite bank, even though the main channel may intervene; (2) *daria banná* or *kishti banná*, which refuses such claims, and fixes the main channel as the fluctuating boundary. Resort to the former usage will be found more generally where the estates on either bank can trace a common descent, it being their mutual interest to hold lands on either bank without prejudice: to secure them against loss, both estates have to measure their lands to see how much has been cut off on one side and thrown up on the other.

Village officers.

The table in the margin gives the number of *zaildárs*, chief headmen, and village headmen in each of the five *tahsíls* of the district. The office of village headman or *lambardár* is hereditary, subject to fitness and approval of the Deputy Commissioner. Every village has one or more of these headmen, according to its size. The village headman represents the residents of his village, or the tribal division (or *patti*) of the village, of which he is the headman. He is responsible to Government for the collection of the revenue, and is expected to assist

Tahsil.	*Zaildar.*	Chief head men.	Village head men.
Sialkot ...	23	535	552
Pasrur ...	15	472	507
Daskah ...	14	385	265
Zafarwal ...	15	459	330
Raiah	19	512	550
Total ...	86	2,363	2,204

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in the detection and prevention of crime. In all villages where there are more than one headman, one of them is elected a chief headman by votes of the proprietary body, subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. The chief headman or *sarpanch* is the medium of communication between the Government and the people in all matters connected with administration and social reform, though he possesses no special authority or responsibility in respect to the collection of the revenue.

Village officers.

A number of villages grouped together form a *zail* or circle, over which there is a *zaildár*. This functionary is elected by the headmen of the *zail* from amongst themselves: due weight is also given to past services, ability, influence and position; and they hold office subject to good behaviour. Similar functionaries existed in former times under the title of *chaudhrís*. The old system was revived during the settlement of 1864-65. Their relative position towards the chief headmen of their circle is very much that of the chief headmen towards the village headmen. The *zaildár* is held directly responsible for seeing the orders of Government carried out, in which he is assisted by the chief headmen and village headmen of the circle. Village headmen are permitted to collect five per cent. over and above the Government revenue demand, besides five per cent. on local rates, for which they are responsible, as their remuneration. At the last settlement they also received small grants of revenue-free land out of the village common land. Chief headmen receive one per cent. on the land revenue of their villages, and all of them enjoy small revenue-free grants called *ináms* out of the common village lands. The *zaildárs* are also remunerated by one per cent. on the land revenue demand of all the villages in their circle, and most of them enjoy grants of common village land revenue-free called *chaudhrís' ináms*. The head-quarters of the *zails*, together with the prevailing tribes in each, are shown below.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF *ZAILS*, SHOWING THE PREVAILING TRIBES.

Tahsíl.	*Zail.*	No. of villages.	Population.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing castes or tribes.
Sialkot ...	Gangwál	20	8,691	10,852	Bajju
	Chak Sánthal	27	10,333	16,080	Do.
	Púl	19	6,757	12,454	Do.
	Gondal	37	8,571	12,823	Manhas and others
	Salehpur	40	19,782	25,732	Manhas
	Kulowal	56	15,660	19,596	Jat Ghuman
	Mirakíwal	72	20,177	21,649	Awan
	Rangpúr	31	10,307	14,431	Saroch Rajput
	Chitti Shekhan	30	43,014	13,776	Ghuman
	Kammawala	53	17,543	11,150	Mixed
	Ugoke	24	13,807	14,584	Ghuman

HEAD-QUARTERS OF *ZAILS*, SHOWING THE PREVAILING TRIBES—*Continued.*

Tahsil.	*Zail.*	No. of villages.	Population.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing castes or tribes.
Sialkot—*contd.*	Bhagwal	29	9,770	14,794	Ghuman
	Sialkot	38	12,393	23,373	Arains and others
	Rasúlpúr	48	13,417	10,991	Mixed
	Kala	9	2,629	2,866	Do.
	Ghuenki	11	8,101	6,923	Ghuman
	Ugoke	23	9,101	19,722	Do.
	Rasulpur	46	13,928	11,469	Mixed
	Bhagowal	8	3,944	4,279	Bajwa
	Piro Chak	36	15,219	22,772	Ghuman
Pasrur ...	Propi	18	11,195	11,818	Nagreh Jat
	Budha Goraya	23	12,594	13,450	Gorahya Jat
	Kul Bajwah	29	13,147	14,120	Bajwa Jat
	Nangal Ram Chand ...	20	5,354	7,137	Do.
	Pasrur	45	16,155	15,798	Mixed
	Bahlolpur	76	24,041	27,303	Do.
	Nonar	5	3,094	4,382	Do.
	Satrah	42	20,393	23,770	Sandhu
	Bholair	32	11,029	15,190	Bajwa
	Kalalwala	34	12,565	17,384	Do.
	Bharang	7	2,610	2,079	Do.
	Sowkanwind	41	13,628	18,566	Dhindsa
	Dhoda	19	7,381	8,250	Miscellaneous
	Sikhana	15	14,503	16,650	Bajwa
	Kalli	47	19,051	25,506	Mixed
Daskah ...	Sambrial	68	29,651	37,125	Ghuman
	Begowala	22	15,439	18,398	China
	Malkhanwala	13	13,167	19,897	Do.
	Sahowala	5	5,475	7,990	Do.
	Bhopalwala	3	5,066	7,618	China and Ghuman
	Badoke	31	13,785	20,736	China
	Jamke	23	12,795	16,183	Do.
	Daskah	48	34,357	40,911	Sahi
	Goendke	26	12,395	14,566	Do.
	Bhoi	21	12,068	14,520	Dhillon
	Talwandi Musa Khan ...	26	13,957	17,859	Sandhu and others
	Hamidpur	28	11,682	13,816	Do.
	Wadala Sandhuan ...	34	15,086	18,852	Do.
Zafarwal ...	Bajrah	64	14,874	17,774	Awan
	Maharajke	28	8,590	10,264	Do.
	Pindi Bhago	32	7,031	14,055	Phularman
	Sabz Kot	24	6,271	9,506	Salehria
	Khanowali	42	14,022	16,119	Bajwa
	Chowbara	20	5,073	Included in Pindi Bhagu.	Salehria
	Jandiala	46	10,711	13,966	Manhas
	Badianah	16	2,495	6,464	Malli
	Chowinda	41	22,353	23,543	Bajwa
	Dulam	55	16,373	22,060	Kahlon and Salehria
	Zafarwal	73	20,389	20,474	Deaonian
	Marara	18	4,934	7,220	Salehria
	Shahzada	6	14,103	4,629	Bajwa
	Dhamtal	39	10,945	18,603	Kahlon
	Ainowalli	44	14,727	19,787	Do.
Rish ...	Maujoke	51	17,217	25,842	Bajwa
	Dhunni Deo	43	17,004	25,092	Jats mixed
	Gotah	36	12,523	16,063	Do.
	Narowal	54	20,929	26,692	Bajwa
	Jassar	34	11,492	18,608	Padda
	Talwandi	32	11,761	16,828	Bhindar
	Badomalli	31	12,316	17,103	Mixed
	Hallowal	27	12,012	14,408	Bhindar
	Dand	41	17,791	24,509	Jats
	Jiwangorahya	11	5,016	6,286	Jats mixed
	Hachar	20	8,670	12,358	Mixed Jats
	Mirowal	30	12,338	13,710	Khokar Rajput
	Kirto	16	7,501	9,841	Mixed Jats
	Anliapur	45	14,770	17,799	Bhatti Rajput
	Kala Khatai	13	7,700	8,810	Jats mixed
	Gharial	9	5,277	6,804	Bajwa

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ties and Tenur

Tenants and re

Table No. XVI. shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI. gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. The subsequent description of the tenancy tenures of the district is taken from Mr. Prinsep's Settlement Report. The following statement embodies the classification of tenants resulting from Mr. Prinsep's arrangements in the old district as settled by him:—

Mr. Prinsep's Classification of Tenants.

Description of Tenants.	Number of Tenants						
	Paying at fixed rates in money.	Paying by Batai.				Total.	Total of all kinds.
		@¼th	@⅓rd	@⅖ths	@½		
Occupancy tenants ...	10,870	169	1,108	1,664	3,491	6,532	17,402
Tenants-at-will	14,338	222	1,939	4,850	8,595	15,606	29,944
Total	25,208	391.	3,047	6,514	12,086	22,138	47,346

Of the cultivated area, it appears from further details given by Mr. Prinsep that 33 per cent. was held by tenants, 12 per cent. by occupancy tenants, and 21 per cent. by tenants-at-will. On 69 per cent. of the area held by tenants money rates of rent were fixed, the remaining 31 per cent. being in the hands of tenants paying by *batái*.

Tenants.

The relative position of landlord and tenant came under enquiry at settlement. Two classes of tenants were discovered having the most prominent existence (1) The one for a long time resident in villages whose tenancy was not often disturbed, and who enjoyed privileges locally admitted; (2) the other who cultivated off and on, who chiefly resided in other villages, whose lands were constantly being changed at the will either of the *kárdár*, his agent, the village officials, or individual proprietors. Tenants were known under such names as:—

(1) *Hissá chúk*, who *shared* the payment of revenue, being resident cultivators.

(2) *Varián*, who had cultivated for several *years* or regularly from year to year.

(3) *Asámí*, who had been subordinate cultivator of a *particular landlord* for some years.

(4) *Vasi*, a resident cultivator.

(5) *Páhi* or *páikásht*, a mere tenant-at-will.

(6) *Kámá*, a farm labourer who conducted tillage for his master.

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There is a class of tenants in Bajwát termed *oprá*, the same as the *uprâhus* of the Andar tract in Shakargarh, who till one crop and then disappear. They are distinguished from *páhikásht* as coming from a distance, and *vandí asámí* or tenants who live in neighbouring villages.

Tenants having a superior position.

The first two and perhaps the fourth, in some places were allowed privileges. They shared in the payment of revenue; their tenure was heritable. So long as they paid the demands of the State and the village charges, they were not molested. They might cut trees planted by others for agricultural or domestic purposes, but could not plant or sell them without asking the owner. They could not in any way transfer their right of occupancy, and instances of sub-letting have never come to notice. With the first class, however, the right verged more into that of a subordinate proprietor; he became a co-partner for the time, not only bearing the liabilities, but enjoying all the profits as a proprietor. It has nowhere been traced that parties in the position of the first class have ever paid proprietary dues to anybody, while from the other classes rent charges under the name of *biswí, máliki, ismí*, were universally taken under the grain system and made over to the proprietor at the time the Government account was struck. But proprietors openly declare that every class of tenants *could be evicted at will* when the land was required by the landowner for his own use.

Páhikásht or non-resident tenants.

The third and fifth classes were essentially *tenants at will*: the latter could be ejected at any time; the only difference between the two consisted in the latter being completely at the mercy of the landlord; while to evict the former it was perhaps necessary to apply first to the *kárdár*. The sixth class can scarcely be accepted as tenants, but by a turn of circumstances during the absence of their masters in days of change and encroachment, they too have risen into a position of absolute management, and instances have been known where an award of arbitrators has conferred on them even the more permanent right of occupancy.

Resident cultivators treated with much indulgence.

Prior to Sikh rule, when Ranjít Deo held sway over the upper half of the district, it is alleged that if tenants had cleared the soil and cultivated for two generations, dispossession could not take place except with the support of the authorities; and proprietors, so long as they received their dues, abstained from doing so. This distinct right, however, was lost sight of during the anarchy that followed the appropriation of the country by the Bhangí Sardár. Each *jágírdár* or *kárdár* did what he chose, and a custom of this kind would naturally decline under a system that levelled all classes under grain payments, when little attention was paid to order, and everything squeezed out of the cultivators. Still it is remarkable how numerous are the occupants who have held their land for even two and three generations, and how readily their right to hereditary occupancy has been admitted by the proprietary body in general.

The usual tests required for the establishment of rights of occupancy during the Settlement investigation were :—(1) 12 years' possession on part of resident, and 20 years of non-resident claimants ; (2) proof of descent from father to son ; (3) unopposed appropriation or reclamation of the land ; (4) intermediate improvements ; (5) payment of revenue in cash ; (6) whether losses had been sustained ; (7) and the cutting of trees. Care was taken to ascertain what rate of *málikáná* was paid before, that no injustice might be done to the proprietors ; but the decisions naturally leaned rather towards the cultivators, from the impression that under the Sikh system, which left little or no profit, proprietary dues were more nominal than real.

Occupancy tenants.

Rent.

Formerly *rent* was taken from all classes of tenants alike, and amounted to a cash charge of, on *zabtí* crops, from 8 annas to 1 rupee per *ghumáo* for cotton, and 1 to 2 Rs. for sugar-cane. On *nijkári* or the less valuable produce, it was taken in grain at different rates ; thus in Bharrí and Chárwá tracts it ranged from 8 to 10 *topás* per *máni* (*máni*=to 12½ maunds *kachá*) ; in Niándá, Jatátar, and Dosháhí at 10 *topás* ; in Durp and Degkundí, at 12 *topás* ; in the Bet and Velá villages 1 anna in the rupee or 6¼ per cent. was the charge on *cash* leases ; and when collection was made direct under the *khám* system, then 8 annas for cotton and tobacco and 1 rupee for sugar-cane, with 2 pie per *gund* on the net out-turn of all other produce, after deducting expenses ; *i.e.*, on both the cultivator's share, and that demanded by the *kárdár*. Money rents for the entire produce were seldom in force anywhere.

Tenants of superior position pay fixed rates.

The arrangement made at the regular Settlement was to give hereditary tenants the privilege of paying fixed money rents, varying from 15 to 26 per cent. on the revenue. This amount includes the usual village cesses, and leaves to the proprietor 12 per cent. as the maximum he can charge for rent during the term of Settlement. It was not fixed uniformly the same ; for instance, in the Bharrí tract the proprietary body were satisfied with from 6¼ to 10 per cent. ; in Chárwá and Niándá, from 8 to 10 per cent. ; throughout Jatátar and Dosháhi, 10 per cent., with one exception in Zafarwál *khás*, where, as a special case, the parties being market gardeners, Rs. 13-4 were allowed. In Durp and Degkúndí, the full amount 12 per cent. was demanded, though here and there in poorer estates, where proprietors were weak and wished to encourage their tenants, even 8 and 6 per cent. were admitted. When *biswí* is taken no additional charge for *malbá* is made. The *batái* rates are nearly the same as what obtained in the villages under former rule, since hereditary cultivators preferred to keep to these old rates, while a large majority of tenants-at-will, on the other hand, were permitted to pay at fixed money rents. The parties concerned were left to make their own terms, and few disputes of this kind ever came before the court.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Proportion of land bearing rent charges.

Out of 47,346 tenants cultivating 179,073 acres, from only 27,432 occupying 118,315 acres (a little more than one-half) has the payment of *málikáná*, in some shape or other, been demanded by the proprietors. In the remaining tracts, *viz.*, throughout the *charkari mahál, kálur*, and southern villages of Degkúndí, comprising the greater part of the two *tahsíls* Daskah and Pasrúr, there was no *málikáná* ever levied during Sikh rule. The country is peculiar in many ways. Land without irrigation is valueless. Property consists essentially of water. It is created and maintained by a great outlay of capital. The people are poor, weakened in numbers and reduced in circumstances. The cultivated area is in excess of the proportion of population needed to keep up its status. Owing to the forced system of increasing cultivation fostered under Sikh rule, these irrigated villages were kept very much more under the direct management of *kárdárs* and *jágirdárs* than what obtained elsewhere. They constantly made deductions from the revenue of from Rs. 25 to 50 for the repair of wells, and took half *batái* rates everywhere, charging sugar-cane at Rs. 16 and even Rs. 24 per *ghumáo*. It can easily be conceived how any one that applied received permission to restore the wells, reclaim the land, and cultivate it. Thus though the villages mainly belong to brotherhoods, and some tribe is reckoned the superior proprietor, yet several strangers came to occupy the wells; and though they were not considered proprietors in the view of *original right*, they enjoyed the same footing as that of proprietors, bearing a share of the burdens, paying no *málikáná*, providing for the cultivation, and sometimes even repairing the wells at their own expense. It must also be explained that it is the general usage in tracts paying half *batái* rates for the cultivator to defray village charges instead of paying rent; that is to say where *malbá* is paid, it is not usual to demand *málikáná*; and where labour was more in demand than land, taxation excessive, agriculture maintained only by large and constant outlay of capital, it is not difficult to see how help from cultivators would be readily accepted, or why the institution of rent should not exist.

Rights in wells.

In Durp, Dosháhí and Degkundí, wells are not used for the *rabi* crop, but chiefly for sugar-cane and cotton. Whoever has shared the expense of construction and repair is entitled to a share of water. In all these tracts as well as Jatátar and Nándá, the *share* that regulates the measure of a man's liabilities and rights is the rule on which water is divided. In Jatátar irrigation is given to both *rabi* and *kharif* crops. Water rent is sometimes taken and amounts to one *mani* of grain for the year, if wood-work is all good : if, on the other hand, it is old, for first and second years, 3 *pund*, for third year, 2 *pund*, and future years 1 *pund* are the rates of rent paid for the loan of wells. Tenants may share expenses of the wood-work ; if they fail to do this, charge of hire is debited against them, usually about 16 maunds *kacha* per season. In the *charkari mahál* estates separate customs prevail. In rating the wells they are divided into *tihái*,

chauhâîs (½ and ¼) for the better distribution of revenue. Water shares are regulated by *wârîs* among co-partners; 8 *pahars* or courses of 24 hours are assigned to a *wârî*, and each person takes his turn; if any suffer or object, then lots are cast for the order in which they shall take their turn of the water. If the well is stopped, then the partner in whose *wârî* it was stopped has the first right to take the water. It rests with the proprietor to repair the wells; tenants cannot do so, but they must assist with their labour. They *can* restore old wells only on two conditions—(1) that the stone is kept in the side of the well with the owner's name, and he be allowed at any time to repay the expense and eject the tenant; (2) that the real proprietor agrees to accept him as a proprietor in future. Non-proprietors (*raiyat*) can hire a well, but they must bring their own wood gear. The usual charge for water rent is about 8 *topás* of grain per *ghúmâo* for each season.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Rights in wells.

In the Bajwát, the *chambs* or marshes of Manjké, and Satrah, several villages are entitled to share the water. They are associated together, and are all bound to provide labour for these repairs. The expense of repair and distribution of water is adjusted among themselves. Sometimes the duct belongs to one village, sometimes to several.

Irrigation from *chambs*: How regulated.

The position and perquisites of village servants are very definite. The carpenter, blacksmith, and potter are paid in grain at fixed though varying rates. The barber and washerman buy a rate on ploughs and wells in the *charkarí*; elsewhere in grain. They are called *kamín* in contradistinction to the *chúrás* or sweepers and *chamârs* who supply the leather, and do all menial offices, and are termed *sepís*. *Bazár* dues or *dhart* are not levied in these days; but *thánáhpati*, a fee of 1 rupee, is the right of Bráhmins and village bards on occasion of marriages. Sometimes house rent at the rate of 8 annas a house is taken by the *zamíndárs*. All other dues and cesses exacted in Sikh times have now been abandoned.

Village servants.

The following is the detailed list of the village servants:—

Lohár, or blacksmith. Duties—To make and repair all agricultural implements for which the materials are supplied. Fees—At each harvest, he receives one *bharri* or sheaf of corn, weighing about a maund, and one *pi* of grain (=6 seers) per plough. He is allowed, in common with the carpenter and potter, to have the last picking of cotton. When the sugar-cane mill in his village is started he receives two *tinds*, or *chattis*, holding about two seers each of sugar-cane juice, and a ball of about two seers of *gur* called a *rori*. When employed in making a boiling pan for the sugar-cane juice or in other such work, he is paid separately.

Tarkhan, or carpenter. Duties—To make and repair agricultural implements, and to keep the wood-work or Persian-wheel of the wells in order, to set up the sugar-cane mill and to keep it in order. To make the house-hold furniture consisting of *charpai* (bedstead), *pirhi* (stool), and *charkha* or spinning wheel, materials being supplied to him. Fees—The same as the

Chapter III, D.
Village Communities and Tenures.
Village servants.

black-smith; and for setting up the sugar mill Re 1-4, and for keeping it in order one *tind* of juice and one seer of *gur* daily while the mill is working.

Kúmhár, or potter. Duties—To supply earthen pots for wells and water vessels for domestic purposes. Fees—In the *charkari mahal* his fees are the same as those of the blacksmith. In *barani* land or tracts dependent upon rain he receives one *pi* of grain per crop per plough.

Mochi, or shoemaker. Duties—He must supply blinkers for the bullocks, also the leather thong for whip for driving the bullocks, and he has to repair shoes. Fees—At each harvest he gets a *bharri* of corn per house and a *dropa*=about three seers of grain from each heap of grain lying on the threshing floor.

Chura, or *bhangi*, sweeper. Duties—He is the hardest-worked of all. He has to perform all the scavenger's work of the village. He also helps in cleaning and separating the chaff, and is also called upon to assist in the field, in digging, and hoeing, and watering. Fees—For cleaning grain and blowing away the chaff, he gets one *pi* of grain per *máni* of grain, besides an extra *pi* for sweeping and cleaning the house and cattle yard from each house. The *chúra* known as *sepi arthi* performs besides agricultural labour as a *kámá*, for which he receives a pair of shoes and a blanket every year and a *katcha* maund=16 *topas* or 24 seers of grain per *máni*. He also gets his food daily from his employer. The carcases of animals dying in the village are his perquisites, and he disposes of them as he pleases, but has to supply a leather rope from the hides and a sieve once a year.

Nai, or barber. Duties—This is an important personage. Besides performing his duties as a barber, he is employed as the *lagi* for arranging betrothals and weddings. His wife attends the females, and dresses their hair. The barber also attends funerals. His fees are, at each harvest, 2 *bharis* of corn, and one *pi* of grain from each house; and whenever he is called in to help in the house, or to wait upon friends, shamph them, &c., he receives his food. At weddings he is paid from Re. 1 to Rs. 20 according to the means of the parties, and a suit of clothes likewise proportionate in value. At the funeral of an old person he receives a suit of clothes and some money.

Jhiwar, Máchi, or water-carrier. Duties—Supplies water for all domestic purposes. Fees—At each harvest and for every *gharah* or vessel of water filled during the year he receives five *pis* of grain. He is sometimes employed in conveying the daily food to the labourers in the fields. He is allowed to reap one *kanal* of grain, barley or wheat, but receives nothing out of the summer crop. He is also sometimes required to carry the *dola* or conveyance used for carrying women and children, and is paid from eight annas to one rupee according to distance.

The *Dhobi* and *Darzi*, washerman and tailor. Often one and the same. He washes and mends clothes and gets the same fees as the *Nai*.

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Village servants.

Mirasi, village bard and genealogist. Duties—The *Mirasi* and his wife sing to the people; the husband to the men in the field, and the wife to the women of the house. Fees—At each harvest they get a *bharri* of corn and two *topas* of grain from each house. At marriages the man receives a present in cash and food and clothes.

Prohat, priest or religious preceptor. In company with the *nai* he arranges marriages and performs the marriage ceremony. He also cooks food for those who require his services. He gets the same fees as the *Mirasi*.

The *Fakir* or *Takiadar* attends and waits upon travellers or others resorting to the village *takia* or *daira*. He keeps the place clean and keeps fire for lighting the *hukkas* of the travellers. He gets from each house a small *chapati*, called a *gúlli*, every night, and at each harvest a *pi* of grain.

Ulma, the Muhammedan priest. He gives religious instruction, calls the people to prayers, keeps the *masjid* or mosque clean, attends funerals, and performs marriage ceremonies. He receives a large *chapati* or hand-cake every Thursday from each house, and two *topas* of grain of every kind from each *bol* or heap when threshed, at both harves ts. For a marriage he receives Re. 1-4, and for a funeral Re. 1.

There are also assistants at the religious houses called *bhai* in a *dharmsala*, *sadh* in a *thakardwára* or *shivala*, *pujarí* or *bhagat* in a *devidwara*. They get the same fees as the *fakir*.

Barwala, or watchman. He is quite distinct from the village policeman or *chaukidar*. He does the duties of a watchman, and is employed as the torch-bearer in processions by night and at feasts. He receives at each harvest two *topas* of grain from each house, one rupee or two rupees at marriages, and a small *chapati* or *gúlli* weighing 1 *chatak* every night from the houses over which he keeps watch.

When the sugar-cane mills cease to work and all the sugar-cane has been pressed, every village menial receives one *tind* of juice and a seer of *gur*. Occasional presents are made to them on feast days, &c., and they generally get their food for doing household work or anything unusual. Every *kamin* has to lend a hand in the field for one day in each season to hoe or weed the crops.

Agricultural labourers.

The subject of the employment of field labour, other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, is thus noticed in answers furnished by the District Officer and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 716). It is customary for *zamíndárs* and other land-owners of good position to hire labourers for the cultivation of their fields; the work in some instances being such as to require the permanent employment of labourers throughout the year; and in others they are employed for a time only, just as necessity arises for their services. The permanent class of labourers are paid in kind, *viz.*, 20 *sérs* on every *máni* (equal to about 12½ maunds *kachá*) of crop sown, besides food three times a day and clothing. The other class or

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Agricultural labourers.

temporary labourers are paid in cash at the rate of Re. 1 per month, and food and clothing in addition. The persons usually employed are of the *chúrá*, *meo* and *bathwál* castes; and principally resort to this sort of work for their sistenance, though, in case no such employment could be got, they follow their own special avocations elsewhere. The private servants of the land-owners, such as the washerman and water-carrier, also labour in the field; but receive no extra remuneration. When the sowing and harvesting seasons arrive, extra labourers are hired, and are paid generally according to the crops they work at; those employed in the sowing of *múnjí*, a kind of rice, get 5 *sérs* of grain daily each; the harvesting labourers get one *bhari* or sheaf of whatever grain they cut, the out-turn of which never exceeds 10 *sérs*; those employed in the weeding of sugar-cane, cotton and maize, get food twice a day or in lieu 1 and $1\frac{1}{4}$ *sér* of grain per diem each, or two annas in cash, whichever they choose to select; and those employed in ploughing get the same wages as the last mentioned. The condition of the field labourer in comparison to an agriculturist who cultivates himself, is decidedly inferior in respect to affluency; he cannot subsist entirely on his labour in the field, and he is obliged to take some other work as an additional help. The labourers can generally obtain money from the village banker, when they need it, and they settle with him when the harvest it reaped or whenever they happen to have sufficient wherewith to do so. The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII. though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

Petty village grantees.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI. show the number of persons holding service grants from the village, and the area so held. But the figures, although much larger than in most districts, refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of, or in payment for, services rendered; to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village rest-houses, so long as they perform the duties of the post; and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Table No. XXXII. gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIIIA. show the operations of the Registration Department; and Table No. XXXIX.

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Village communities and Tenures.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district.

Average holdings.

Mr. Prinsep states that the average area of the holdings recorded at Settlement was 13 acres for each proprietor, of which only eight were cultivated, and 3½ acres per each tenant, whether having occupancy rights or being merely a tenant-at-will.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE, AND LIVE-STOCK.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock

General statistics of agriculture.

Table No. XIV gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rain-fall is shown in Tables Nos. III. and IIIA. and B. Table No. XVII. shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX. gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI. the average yield of each. Statistics of live-stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III. The marginal figures, compiled from the Settlement Reports of the district, give the corresponding figures at the time of the first Regular Settlements effected by Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Blyth in 1850-53 and 1855-71.

Area of Cultivation at first Regular Settlement.

Description.	Old district settled by Mr. Prinsep.	Rink *tahsil* settled by Mr. Blyth.	Total.
Barren* ...	166,290	85,057	251,347
Cultivable ...	132,779	59,887	192,666
Cultivated ...	604,624	139,206	743,830
Total ...	903,693	284,150	11,87,843

From a statement published in the Revenue Administration Report for 1862-63, it appears that the area returned as under cultivation (in the old district) at the time of annexation was 564,221 acres, and that in 1859-60, ten years later, it had increased to 578,788.†

Seasons: Rainfall.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III., IIIA., IIIB. Some information regarding the season of seed

* Under theheading "Barren," Mr. Prinsep includes lands occupied by roads, streams, marshes, buildings, village sites, wells, and such waste tracts as are incapable of being cultivated by ordinary means. "These wastes," he adds, "abound "more in the southern villages, where land lies high, water is very deep, and the "soil being impregnated with sand or saltpetre, cultivation becomes either impos- "sible or unlikely, from the total want of moisture."

† Less than the area given by Mr. Prinsep in his report; but Mr. Prinsep's figures of cultivation include the area recently abandoned, as well as that actually under crops.

The seasons: Rainfall.

time and harvest, and the climatic requirements of the staple food-grains, has already been given in Chapter III., page 54 in discussing the food of the people. The following statement, supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, gives further details on the subject.

Seasons of Sowing and Harvest.

Description of Crop.	Season for Sowing.	Season of Harvesting.
Rabbi Crops—		
Wheat	October and November. ...	April and May.
Barley	October till January ...	April.
Gram	October	Do.
Tobacco	February and March ...	June and July.
Oil seeds	October and November ...	April.
Kharif Crops—		
Rice	June and July	September and October.
Jawar	July	October, November, December.
Bajra and Kangni	Do.	October.
Indian-corn	Do.	September and October.
Moth	June	September.
Mash and Mung ...	July	October.
Sugar-cane	April	November to March.
Cotton	Do.	October to December.

Irrigation.

Except in the tract of Bajwát, where nearly every acre is supplied with copious irrigation from a network of cuts and water-courses filled from the Chenáb and its branches, all artificial irrigation practised in the district is either from wells, or from wheels worked as if in wells, upon the banks of streams. The wells are of two kinds—the ordinary brick well worked by a Persian-wheel, and the unlined (*kachá*) well, called *dingli*, from which water is raised by means of a lever. The latter class of well is confined to the low alluvial tracts bordering upon the rivers. The masonry wells * are mostly used in the broad plain lying to the west of the high tract called the *charkhari mahál*. One well can, on an average for the whole district, as estimated by Mr. Prinsep, supply irrigation for from 10 to 15 acres. In the *charkhari mahál*, however, a good well worked by three pairs of oxen can supply water for 20 or 25 acres, and, if worked by five pairs of oxen, even for as much as 30 acres.† The number of wells in the old district, as settled by Mr. Prinsep, and given by him at paragraph 115 of his report, is shown in the margin.

Wells.	No.
Old wells { in use	9,756
Old wells { out of use	119
Made or repaired within five years	2,398
Wells requiring repairs	1,459
Total ...	13,732

* The average cost of a well in the *charkari mahal* is Rs. 200, and the depth of water from 25 to 30 cubits (of 22 inches). It requires from Rs. 22 to Rs. 50 yearly to keep a well in repair.

† From 25 to 40 acres are usually attached to a well; sometimes as much as 50 or 60 acres; but the whole is not irrigated in any one season.

Chapter IV, A.
Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.
Irrigation.

In the Nárowál (Riáh) *tahsil*, Mr. Morris states the number of wells to have been about 3,400. The statement in the margin shows the number of wells reported in 1868.

Wells.	No.
Old wells { in use ...	12,841
Old wells { out of use...	179
Recently made, or repaired within seven years	2,533
Wells requiring to be repaired ...	1,676

At the present day, the Deputy Commissioner of the district reports that "there has been an increase in the number of wells; many old and abandoned wells have been repaired and brought into use, and a number of new ones have been sunk." No actual figures however, are given. Table No. XIV gives details of present irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report compiled in 1878. At that time three per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 47 per cent. from wells, 10 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 40 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. The following figures show certain statistics regarding the wells then existing in the district.

Depth to water in Feet.		*Cost in Rupees.*		*Bullocks per wheel or Bucket.*		Cost of Gear	*Acres irrigated per wheel or Bucket.*	
From	To	Masonry.	Without Masonry.	Number of Pairs.	Cost. (in Rupees)		Spring.	Autumn
...	20	100	...	8	320	59	23	[illegible]
...	20	...	10	...	...	...	1	[illegible]
20	30	150	--	5	200	40	18	15
30	40	200	...	6	240	41	23	18
40	60	300	...	4	160	42	17	7

The total number of wells was 18,480, of which 155 were unbricked. The wells are worked by the Persian-wheel. The usual depth is from 20 to 40 feet, the deeper wells being almost confined to the Siálkot *tahsil*. Rights in wells and water-courses have already been discussed in Chapter III., page.

Manure and rotation of crops.

The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879, page 254. The marginal tabular statement shows the percentage of cultivated area manured.

—	Constantly manured.	Occasionally manured.	Not manured.	Total.	Percentage of previous column which bears two or more crops annually.
Irrigated land ...	9	29	62	100	10
Unirrgated land	4	7	89	100	2
Total ...	7	18	75	100	6

The average weight of manure per acre given to land constantly manured is 256 maunds. The average weight of manure per acre given on land occasionally manured is 320 maunds, after every third year. For *rabi* crops the land is first ploughed up 10 or 12 times from July to September, and then levelled with

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Manure and rotation of crops.

a *soháqá*, a flat heavy piece of wood dragged over the surface of the field by bullocks; the ground is then irrigated by well water, and the seed sown, and subsequently watered about four times should no rain fall. In April, *chaná* and *masúr* is reaped, and wheat, *jaú*, and *gojí* in May. For *kharíf* crops, in land intended for cotton and sugar-cane, the ground is ploughed up from about 15 to 20 times, and the *soháqá* applied to its surface eight or ten times. In April the seed is sown, the land is then watered, and weeding takes place; *dhán* (unhusked rice) is sown in July in nursery beds in low-lying ground; the seed is sown broad-cast in its natural state, and the seedlings then transplanted to land which has been prepared for them by repeated ploughings and clod crushings. The cotton is gathered every eighth day from October to December. The sugar-cane is cut from December to February. Irrigated and unirrigated land that has not been manured is allowed to recover its productive power in two ways: 1st, by allowing it to rest or lie fallow for six months, when only one crop is sown within the year; and 2ndly, by the land being repeatedly ploughed and levelled, when two crops can be sown and a good yield obtained. It is stated that on such land, when a first crop fails from accidental causes such as want of rain, on a second crop being sown, a full produce is yielded owing to the nutriment the soil obtained from the failing of the first crop. There is no difference in the treatment of irrigated and unirrigated land; the latter receives the same amount of ploughing and levelling as the former, the only difference being in the artificial irrigation applied to the former. Much attention is paid to the alternation of crops. The usual order of rotation is thus given by Mr. Prinsep:—

"(1) Sugar-cane and cotton, with ample manuring.
"(2) Maize, wheat, green fodder.
"(3) Mixed barley and wheat, wheat, millet (*jawár*).
"(4) Barley, wheat, lentil (*masúr*).

"In better lands," Mr. Prinsep continues, "sugar-cane is "followed by Indian corn, and sometimes by wheat, but this "staple (*i.e.*, sugar-cane) occupies the ground, including plough-"ing and fallow, for very nearly a year and a half. Cotton is "followed by Indian corn, and then by wheat, after which "several ploughings take place. When cotton is again sown "manure is applied. Wheat is made to alternate with Indian "corn, but if the field is not manured, then it is only sown once "in three years, an intermediate crop of pulse (*moth*) being "taken from the land. If the rotation commences with the *rabí* "(spring) harvest, it is called *nurká*; if in the autumn, *moháļá*. "A double crop is sometimes taken in *khádir* lands (lying below "the high bank of one of the rivers), but it is precarious. The "rotation for such lands is designated *serín*." The fallow after a crop of sugar-cane is called *varihál*, lasting a year; an ordinary fallow is termed *wahn*. The use and value of manure is universally appreciated. Mr. Prinsep writes:—"The applica-

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Manure and rotation of crops.

"tion of manure to crops is everywhere resorted to. Dung-"heaps are collected outside villages. Animal kinds (never "mineral) are used; the value of bones of lime does not appear "to be known. Eighteen per cent. of the cultivated area of "the district is manured. In the *Charkharí*, *zabtí* crops (sugar-"cane, cotton, vegetables) and often wheat are not grown with-"out some help of this kind. In *parganás* Sambriál and in "Siálkot, 22 per cent. of the area, and in the Aikwálí tract "(land watered by the Aik), more than one-third of the area is "thus protected. The rice lands of Bajwát and elsewhere "would become exhausted very soon, unless chopped straw and "offal were applied to strengthen them. Manured lands are "known as *gohra*."

Soils.

In the face of the distinctions between irrigated and unirrigated lands, and land manured and not manured, distinctions merely of soil become comparatively insignificant. Different classes of soil, however, are recognized:—*Rohí*, rich loam. *Dosháhí*, partly clay, partly soft earth.* *Mairá* or *tibbá*, high and sandy.†

These are the main distinctions. Others are also mentioned by Mr. Prinsep:—*Do-rangí* (so called from having two colours), a soil resembling *dosháhí*, but a shade better; *thangar*, a very light soil; *retlí*, sandy; *pail*, a better kind of *rohí* found only in canal-irrigated land; the rice lands of Bajwát are thus designated; *kalaráti*, a poor clayey soil lying in hollows and impregnated with saline matter; *tikrí* or *mail*, land which has received a deposit of new earth from inundation. Mr. Prinsep gives the following as the proportion in which the principal kinds of soil prevail in the district:—

"*Gohrá*	... ...	18	per cent. of cultivated area.
"*Rohí*	... ...	25	" "
"*Dosháhí*	... ...	32	" "
"*Mairá*	... ...	27	" "

Tillage; implements.

"Great attention," Mr Prinsep reports, "is as a rule paid "to the preparation of the soil. Fields to be sown with sugar-"cane, cotton, or vegetables, are often ploughed and cross-"ploughed 10 or 12 times. The average number of ploughings "is about six. The plough seldom penetrates deeper than six "inches. The implements ordinarily employed, besides the "plough, are the *Sohágá* or harrow, a rude plank of heavy "wood, having pegs at either end to hold the yoke-ropes, upon "which the driver stands as it is dragged across the field; "*kahí*, a spade; *rambá* a hoe; a heavy wooden rake with large

* Literally, "allowing of two opinions."

† Mr. Morris in the report upon his settlement of the Nárowál (Ráiah) *tahsíl* thus describes the classes of soil:—"*Gohra*.—A rich artificial soil of very "dark colour, its original nature having been quite changed by frequent manurings. "*Dosháhí*.—Soft clay slightly mixed with sand, drinks in water readily, and "retains moisture for a long period. *Rohí*.—Black hard clay with little or no "sand; water does not sink in readily, but remains standing on the surface: this "soil is very favourable for rice cultivation. *Mairá*.—A lighter soil, partly clay and "partly sand; its quality varies greatly in different tracts. *Tibbá*.—Almost all "sand, worth little or nothing."

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Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Tillage; implements.

"teeth used in forming the ridges of the water-beds into which a "field is divided; *dátri*, a sickle (having a saw edge); and a "wooden pitch-fork, for lifting up sheaves of corn. The ploughs "are all made of a red-coloured wood which grows in the hills." They are commonly purchased at the Harmandal Fair, the larger kind for one rupee; the smaller for eight annas. Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts and ploughs in each *tahsil* of the district as returned in 1868-69.

Diseases and other enemies of crops.

The chief drawbacks to good crops coming to maturity are hailstorms, which are prevalent in the months of Phágun and Chet, and sometimes in October. In the first two months they always cause much injury to the wheat, which is then beginning to ripen. They are preluded by wind from the south-east, and by heavy yellow clouds. There is a strange custom of employing Ráwals to lessen the injurious effects of these storms. They are generally the disciples of the Jogi monastery, situated on the top of Tillá, a hill in Jhelam district. About the time the crops are expected to ripen, these men sally down and beg from village to village. They are employed to propitiate the Deity to avert the storms. One of the modes resorted to is to plunge into the field with a drawn sword, or a knife is stuck into a mound, with offerings placed round it. If the storm does not abate, then goats are sacrificed. The people are superstitious enough to pay highly for this deception. The storms which proceed from the north and south-east directions are generally accompained with lightning. During the rains they prevail. If they come in December damage is done by lightning to such crops as *gram*, *masúr*, *alsí*, and *til*, which are called *phúl sak* or *lishk-már*, in consequence; the electricity passing over the flower is said to result in making it all fall off, the seed is lost and the crops seldom ripen. To counteract this evil the cultivator has a way of never sowing gram till the first appearance of the moon; a light is placed on the seed which is prepared for sowing, and as the moon appears it is cast over the field, and always at night time; the popular belief being that in this way the electric current passes over the crop. If we were to go through the numerous causes of loss to crops from blight, insects, &c., we should find the list a long one. There is the *kúngi* or red blight, which destroys wheat; it comes in *Chet* and *Phágun* after a cold wind has been blowing. There is the *Lori*, a westerly wind which blows in December (*Poh*) and impedes the growth of sugar-cane. The *Chitri*, a black blight that comes to sugar-cane in (*Asú*) September, which arises from the soil being cultivated when wet; while the *kiri* is a white worm with black mouth which attacks sugar-cane in May; plentiful watering is the only remedy. Besides these are the *nidrá*, a defect which stops cotton from flowering if rain falls for 12 hours without sun in the month of October (*Kátik*). Locusts (*makri sulain*) do not often appear; but when they do come, it is remarked that the south wind brings them.

Chapter IV, A.
Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Principal staples.

Table No. XX. shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown below:—

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Kangni	5,103	5,161	Other drugs and spices	63	70
China	6,489	1,021	Linseed	3,842	3,898
Mattar	270	1,588	Mustard	4,190	7,658
Mash (Urd) ...	8,474	7,903	Til	5,463	4,473
Mung	2,581	3,236	Tara Mira ...	1,009	1,889
Masur	33,408	32,241	Hemp	2,372	2,364
Turmeric ...	310	213	Kasumbha ...	56	100
Coriander ...	45	108	Other crops ...	18,770	39,632
Chillies	855	665			

The principal items of agricultural produce are:—for the spring (*rabbí*) harvest:—Wheat, barley, gram, lentil, tobacco, mustard, vegetables.. Wheat and barley are very commonly sown together. The mixed grain is called *gojí*. For the autumn (*kharíf*) harvest:—Rice, maize, millets (*jawár* and *kangní*), pulses (*moth* and *másh*), oil-seed (*til*), sugarcane, cotton, vegetables.

Water melon *(tarbúz)* and mash melon *(kharbúza)* are grown in immense quantities as a summer fruit, and the poorer classes very often make their meals on it with a *chapati*.

The common native vegetables grown all over the district, are the *bhindi* (Hibiscus esculentus), *kadu, chechinda, tinda, kasi, kola* (gourds), *gun*, and *lobia* (beans), *muli* (radish), *shalgam* or *gonglu* (turnip), *gajar* (carrots), *kareila* (bitter gourd), *khira* (cucumber), *kakri* or *tar* (cucumis), *arbi* (arum), *palak* (spinach), *dhania, soa, methi*, (herbs), *mirch* (chillies), *piaz* or *ganda* (onion), *lassan* (garlic). Of late years the Arains or market gardeners around towns have taken to growing some of the English vegetables, for which the demand is increasing, such as potatoes, cauliflowers, cabbage, and peas. But the superior kinds of English vegetables, turnips, carrots, raddish, beans, beat, lettuce, artichoke, &c., are little known or appreciated, and are to be found only in the private gardens of European residents.

Mr. Prinsep arranges the staples of produce in order of value into classes as indicated marginally. In the year of measurement (1851-52) the area under crops was thus distributed between the four classes:—Class I., 12 per cent.; Class II., 68 per

Classification of Crops.

Class I.*	Class II.†	Class III.	Class IV.
Sugar-cane. Cotton. Vegetables.	Wheat. Gojí. ‡ Rice. Indian corn Gram.	Barley. Mustard. Lentil.	*Charri* (green fodder). *Moth* (pulse). *Til* (oil seed). *Másh* (pulse). *Kangni* (millet).

* *Zabtí.*
† Mixed wheat and barley.
‡ *Nijkarí.*

cent.; Class III., 12 per cent.; Class IV., 13 per cent.; and these figures are known to be still approximately correct.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Principal staples.

Wheat alone occupied 44 per cent. of the cultivated area; barley, 10 per cent.; rice, 6 per cent.; cotton and sugar-cane, each 5 per cent. The best sugar-cane is grown upon land watered by the Degh, in the upper portion of the tract lying between that river and the Rávi,* and in the lowlands of the Chenáb lying to the north of the city of Siálkot. The finest rice is grown in Bajwát, where also sugar-cane is largely grown, though not of the best kind.† Good rice is also grown near Satrah. Cotton yields the best return in land irrigated by wells in the central portions of the district ‡ and upon the Aik. The millets *bájrá* and *jawár* are grown in the high uplands of the Cháhar and Pasrur *parganás*. The finest wheat is grown in the central portions of the district on well-irrigated land, the best localities being in the villages lying between Daskah and Siálkot. In these villages the *vadának* ("great wheat") is grown. On the Degh also, and in parts of the highland beyond the Degh, and, in favourable years, even in the unirrigated uplands near Pasrúr, the crops are good. Flax of a good quality can be produced in the district, but is not much grown. For information as to the Belfast Flax Company, which was started at Siálkot, see below, section B.

Average yield: Production and consumption of food-grains.

Table No. XXI. shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 34. The total consumption of food grains by the population of the district as estimated in 1878 for the purpose of the Famine Report is shown in maunds in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 1,005,004 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports, and imports of food-grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that while some 68,000 *mans* of rice are annually exported to Ráwalpindí, Amritsar and Lahore, no less than 276,500 *mans* of grain are each year imported, of which some 161,550 are gram from Firozpúr, some 60,000 *mans* are wheat from Jhelam, Firozpúr, and Jálandhar, and about 29,000 *mans* are pulses from Amritsar and Jálandhar.

Grain.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Wheat ...	943,057	1,400,994	2,344,051
Inferior grains	1,581,007	889,093	2,470,100
Pulses ...	249,632	404,133	653,765
Total ...	2,773,696	2,694,220	5,467,916

Arboriculture, *Rakhs*, and Forests.

Table No. XVII shows the whole area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. The waste

* This tract is known as the *darh*.

† Turmeric is also grown in Bajwát.

‡ The *charkharí mandí*, "well-irrigated" tract.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Arboriculture, Rakhs, and Forests.

lands appropriated in this district as the property of the Government (*rakhs*) are inconsiderable in area. Three such plots only have been demarcated. One of these, the Wadálah *rakh*, in the Pasrúr *tahsíl*, produces grass which is leased annually by the Deputy Commissioner for Rs. 100, with a view to planting and the conservancy of timber. The Chenáki *rakh* is valuable only as providing grass fodder for use in the Siálkot Cantonments. The third *rakh*, that of Dhingránwálí, has been utilized as a settlement for some families of the criminal tribe of Sánsis, whom it has been sought to reclaim by grants of land. There are also a few islands in the Chenáb river, and *belás* or *rakhs* on the banks producing grass and reeds. These have been made over to the Military Department as grass preserves for the horses of the cavalry in cantonments. Mr. Wild, of the Forest Department thus describes the forests of the Siálkot district:—"The "Forest Department has charge of two plots of land in this "district, namely, Belá Gulábgarh of 13 acres and Taláinwálí "of 92 acres, both situated on the left bank of the Chenáb in "the Siálkot *tahsíl*, and consisting of low-lying land. They "came under the control of the department in 1870, when they "formed a portion of the Gújrát district. Government rights in "them are absolute, and they produce grass which is let for "Rs. 130 annually, and wood, chiefly of the *táli* or *dalbergia* "*sissu*, none of which has been disposed of as yet."

Live-stock.

Table No. XXII gives details of the live-stock of the district as returned in the Administration Report. The breed of cattle, though good, is not above the average of excellence. The prices, however, run high. The value of a good milch cow is as much as Rs. 60, and of a milch buffalo Rs. 100. An ordinary pair of draught bullocks costs Rs. 80 or Rs. 100. Pasturage is insufficient, and part of every estate has to be set apart for growing fodder. Yet even so, in June and July, and again in December and January, great scarcity of fodder prevails. The marginal table shows the prices of animals used for agriculture, carriage or domestic purposes, as given by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

Description.	Price.	
	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bullock ...	200	40 } per pair
Buffalo ...	180	40 } per pair
Cow	75	10
She-buffalo ...	100	40
Camel	100	40
Mule	150	50
Horse	300	80
Pony	50	15
Donkey ...	15	5
Sheep ...	3	2
Goat	10	3

The indigenous supply of cattle is insufficient to meet the local demand, and large numbers of cattle are annually bought at the Diwálí and Baisákhí fairs at Amritsar, or imported from other parts. In the *charkhari mahál*, where water lies deep, buffaloes are preferred to oxen, as being stronger; but they do not live long, seldom more than six years; and they feel the heat much, becoming easily fatigued in the summer day time. A murrain,

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Live-stock.

called *wabá*, is very prevalent, specially in the *charkhari mahál*, and annually carries off large numbers of cattle. The symptoms are enlargements in the throat and weakness of the hoof, followed generally by sudden death. Foot and mouth disease is also common; while rinderpest is not unknown. Formerly a race of Bedís from Derá Bábá Nának were wont to bring large herds of cattle for sale at stated periods. The arrival of these *hírs* or droves were looked forward to with much interest. The Bedís divided the Doábs out among themselves, and considered the villagers their constituents, to whom long credit was purposely allowed in order that the extra charge in the bill "in honour of the Guru" might be overlooked; but they have given up coming regularly, and so the people are driven to the Bár or to Amritsar fairs to purchase.

Government breeding operations.

Horse-breeding operations have not been carried on in this district for several years. Four stallions have, however, just been sent to this district, one of which has been located in each *tahsil*. The system of branding mares has been extended to this district. There are 795 mares in the district, most of which are reported to be fit in every way for breeding from.† About a hundred have been branded as brood mares. Four donkey stallions also have been received and distributed in the district; their services are much sought after.

No horse fair has been established here, and the only cattle fair held in the district is that at the village of Korehke near Pasrúr at the shrine of a Muhammadan saint, Gúlú Sháh, by which name the fair is known. The fair is held in *Assú* (September), and lasts for a week, from 17th to 23rd. The principal day is the 21st September, when it is estimated that the attendance cannot be far short of 70,000 persons. From 8,000 to 10,000 head of cattle are annually exhibited, chiefly buffaloes, which people from all parts of the province come to buy. A small entrance fee is levied per head of cattle, and the income from this source in 1883, amounted to Rs. 1,900. The value of cattle sold amounted to Rs. 1,50,000. Prizes are awarded for the best bulls and cows and buffaloes to the amount of three or four hundred rupees; and sports and pastimes are provided for the amusement of the people.

There is not sufficient pasturage for sheep-breeding on an extensive scale in the district. There are few sheep-breeders in the place. Sheep required for use in the station are brought from the Kandi or low hills, where they are brought for pasturage in large numbers during the winter by the Gadís.

An attempt has been made to improve the breed of cattle by the introduction of the Hissár bull; 16 of these bulls of medium size suited for the country stock have been from time to time obtained and distributed throughout the district; 12 of them are in good condition, and their produce is said to be much appreciated by the people. There is, however, no record of the produce. One or two have been exhibited at the Gúlú

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Pasture lands.

Sháh fair and took prizes. The bulls are in charge of *zaildárs* who receive nothing for their feed and keep, and they are therefore allowed to roam about in the district.

In good years cattle from Gújrát and Gújránwála come to Siálkot to graze. But throughout the greater part of the district pasture land is scarce, and artificial fodder is accordingly resorted to in seasons when there is no rain. The stress is most felt in June and July. The Bharári villagers send their cattle to the *bela* lands along the Chenáb. Buffaloes are often sent during the hot months to the *ladar* range above Jammu to graze. In the *kalar* tract a coarse grass is produced in the open plateau of country, which causes this grazing ground to be resorted to by cattle from Bár villages. But generally there is a great and growing difficulty ; *maina* and *maitri*, different kinds of clover, and *charri* are accordingly grown, and in the irrigated estates at least one-seventh of the area has to be set apart for the food of oxen employed in cultivation.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

Occupations of the people.

Table No. XXIII shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report ; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II., Chapter VIII., of the same Report. The figures in Table No. XXIII refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same, whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple ; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in a great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 106 to 114 of Table No. XIIA. and Table No. XIIB. of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural ...	10,201	482,563
Non-agricultural. ...	73f789	445,595
Total ...	83,990	928,158

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Occupations of the people.

Mr. Prinsep, in his report upon the Settlement of 1855-60, classifies the population according to employment in a statement from which the following is adapted. The figures in the margin are those collected by the Settlement establishment, and include only the district as at that time constituted, exclusive of Bajwát. Table No. XXIV. gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82.

Occupations.—Mr. Prinsep's Enumeration.

Occupation.	Number of castes.	Number of castes.
(1) *Productive*—		
Actually agricultural	17	268,651
Village servants	9	94,348
Common labourers	7	78,938
Total producing classes ...	33	441 937
(2) *Handicrafts and Manufactures*	18	44,463
(3) *Trade*	9	14,837
(4) *Unproductive*—		
Religous	3	7,496
Bards and mendicants	6	28,887
Thieves and jugglers	6	2,325
Miscellaneous	7	6,898
Total unproductive ...	22	45,608
Grand total	82	546,865

Principal industries and manufactures.

The indigenous manufactures comprise silk, saddlery, shawl-edging, coarse chintzes, pottery, brass vessels, country cloth, cutlery, and paper. In former years, Mr. Prinsep records that Siálkot was famous for its saddlery and open silk work. There were 12 factories, doing a trade in the latter article amounting to about Rs. 30,000 per annum. The industry has now vanished with the cessation of the demand. Shawl-edging is manufactured at Siálkot and Killah Sobhá Singh, where there are settlers from Kashmír. In Killah Sobhá Singh, at the time of Mr. Prinsep's first settlement, there were 700 families employed in this industry. The manufacture of shawl-edging has diminished and has given place to the weaving of *lois* and blankets, for which there is a large demand. Sugar is prepared locally for the market. There are mills in all the larger villages where sugar is grown. Oil is manufactured in a rude mortar of hollow wood, in which the oil-seeds are crushed by a lever pestle worked usually by oxen. This is a separate industry, supporting a race of *telis*, who generally reside in the larger villages and are also engaged in the carrying trade of the district. At Kotlí-Loháran are a few smiths, by whom inlaid work in iron and gold, resembling the productions of Gújrát, is made. These smiths are the remains of an important colony of iron-founders, famous during Sikh time for the manufacture of swords, pistols and every species of fine work in steel and gold. Guns are said to have been at one time cast here.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

"The industries for which Siálkot has a reputation in Punjab *bázárs* are the brass work of Daska and Pasrur, the *koft* or damascened work of

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Kotli-Lohàran, and the paper of Siálkot. Among Europeans, Siálkot racquets and badminton bats with silver-mounted riding canes represent the manufactures of the district.

Weaving.

"But there is a considerable amount of hand-loom weaving in cotton fabrics, such as *susis* for ordinary rustic wear with others striped with silk of a better kind. Some of the latter at the Punjáb Exhibition were well spoken of. But the only woollen sent was some *kinára* or edging in shawl work from Pasrur.

Cotton printing.

"The coloured printing of Pasrúr and Siálkot was done mostly on smooth imported cotton cloth, which seems to be a mistake. There is more grain and texture in hand-loom cloths, and the colour is richer and better in quality when stamped on its rough surface. But the design and colour of the work, apart from this detail, are commendable.

Phulkaris.

"The pleasant embroidery of the district is brighter in colour than in some places. A great many *phulkaris* have been sent hence; but there is not a regular trade, as in the neighbourhood of Lahore and Amritsar.

Koft or damascened work.

"The smiths and *koftgars* of Kotli-Lohàran near Siálkot produce a large quantity of caskets, shields, salvers, inkstands, and other articles of an ornamental character in iron and steel, ornamented with fine patterns in gilt wire, rubbed into the surface of iron roughened to a uniformly toothed surface, with agate burnishers.

"The iron or steel are subsequently glued by a tempering heat. The greater part of these articles are in mere soft iron and not in the good *fauládi* of which the best arms are made. The smiths practically design the forms of the articles and the damasceners take what is given to them. It seems there will always be some demand for specimens of this art for decorative purposes, but the supply is greatly in excess of it. When seen in quantities, the ware, owing to the minuteness and monotony of the designs, is very tiresome. Nor does it seem capable of extensive application. Practically the work is unsaleable in London or Paris as a regular article of trade; a fact which the poor *koftgars* are slow to recognise. The prices asked are usually much higher than the seller would take, and when it is sold at all, the profits are fairly high. The forging of a plate in soft iron is obviously no very elaborate business, and the cost of the slender gilt wire with which it is encrusted is small. But really choice pieces in which the iron or steel is chiselled in foliated patterns in relief, or when the forging is intricate and there are many joints, cannot be produced cheaply. There are not many purchasers who can appreciate these differences at their true value. *Koft* work is considered as bound to fetch a high price no matter how cheaply it may be produced, and the makers are often disappointed in their expectations. A large proportion of the articles shown at the Panjáb Exhibition and of those sent to the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-84 were returned unsold, the prices being generally marked too high. At the latter exhibition, in order to give each maker a fair chance, the number of contributions from each was limited to six. From Kotli-Loháran, 62 separate consignments were received. It is scarcely likely that there are so many separate and distinct workshops, nor was it thought desirable to inquire very closely into the authenticity of the names given. It is at least certain that there is in this district a large number of men practising a craft which is not without refinement and beauty, who are hard put to it to live.

Brass ware.

"Daska is commonly spoken of as a seat of brass ware manufacture. Some of the work is good, but there is nothing to distinguish it from that of other places in the Panjáb.

Racquets, canes, &c.

"Panjábis are more inclined to wander than seems to be generally recognized. They are found acting as policemen in Hong-kong, and as firemen on board P. and O. steamships. Hawkers of small wares in wood and of *koft* work from Kotli-Lohàran are frequently seen in the streets of Calcutta and Bombay; and the writer is acquainted with one who has included Italy, France, and England in his travels.

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"It is a mystery where the profit comes in for the vendors of racquets canes, &c. The articles they sell are no light weight, and frequently comprise roughly-carved bracket and book shelves from Jalandhar; shuttlecocks from Amballa; bats, silver-mounted canes, and folding hat-pegs from Kotli-Loháran; with tennis nets from Lahore. All these are sold at rates below those fetched by English articles of the same kind. The best Siálkot bat is inferior to those by English makers, though by no means a contemptible piece of workmanship.

Paper.

"Mr. B. H. Baden Powell, in his 'Punjab Manufactures,' gives the following account of the Siálkot manufacture of paper:—

"'Nothing can be ascertained as to when the manufactories for paper started 'and who was the originator. The origin of the manufacture is, however, sup-'posed to have been about 603 years ago, in Imperial times, when Siálkot was 'a city of great importance. The common story runs, that a man, whose name 'has not been handed down to the present time, used to have the pulp beaten 'by the people, but lifting the pulp from the water was done in secret, in a 'walled enclosure, and each sheet was valued by him at the then current rupee. 'One day his son-in-law was rather curious to know the art, and through a hole 'in the wall of the enclosure peeped and found out the way it was done; after 'this it became quite common. The chief places for paper manufacture in the 'Siálkot district are Rangpur, Hirapúra, and Nakapúra, suburbs of the city of 'Siálkot. From excavations and ruins it seems that the site where these villages 'are were the old manufactories of paper. The mountain stream, the Aik, flows 'by these villages, and the manufacturers attribute the excellence of their paper 'to some quality in the water of the Aik. The paper of first quality manufactured 'in this district is called *jahángíri*, and is named after the great Mogal Emperor. 'It seems he came to Siálkot and ordered a superior kind of paper to be made; 'the quality made was what is now produced. It is the most expensive, and 'lighter in weight than other descriptions of native paper. It is chiefly used 'in manuscripts of the "Kurán;" the "Pothis" of the Hindús; and for *sanads*. 'The rest are, for common use, of different qualities. One half of the total 'quantity of paper manufactured is sent to Amritsar, and the other half taken 'by the Kakezais, who are Bopáris as far as Peshawur; very little finds its way 'lower down than Amritsar.

"'The paper-makers are a mixed community of Awáns, Tarkáns, and Lohárs. 'Each factory or *kárkhána* is a separate firm. In the time of the Emperors the 'yearly proceeds used, it is said, to amount to eight lakhs. The paper was in 'popular use at Delhi; during the Sikh rule the business declined to 20 factories, 'and a sale of Rs. 25,000. Under British rule the manufactories have again 'increased; there are 82 factories in all, giving employment to nearly 1,000 men, 'and yielding an income of three quarters of a lakh of rupees yearly.'

"The above was written some years since, and it is probable that the figures given are no longer applicable. The competition of the jails, none of which with all their resources have greatly improved upon the best Siálkot stuff, has had an injurious effect on the manufacture. The Government orders are that jail paper shall be employed for vernacular writing and for envelopes in all public offices. But, in spite of the fact that in addition to this monopoly, the Government has for some years given prizes for the best jail-made paper, the manufacture has not in the least degree improved, and district officers have frequently had occasion to complain of the quality of the article they are compelled to buy, alleging that they could be better and more cheaply served in the open market. The reason of this is not far to seek. The paramount consideration for a paper mill is the presence of an abundant supply of clear running water. This, Mr. Baden Powell has shown, is possessed by Siálkot, and it is not possessed by the jails. But the jails have been of some use in making experiments with other fibres, if they have not completely satisfied the requirements of district officers. It may possibly appear to some, who have not had occasion to consider the subject, curious that in a country full of weavers there are no rags in the paper-maker's sense. Much of our English paper has been worn on English backs; but here there is no tatter so torn as not to find some forlorn wearer, and there are no rag-

Chapter IV, B.
Occupations, Industries, and Commerce.
Paper.

pickers. *Tat*, then, is the staple fibre, and with proper preparation it is a very good one. It is 'lengthened,' however, with old waste paper, the fibre of which is inferior in strength. Good Kashmír paper, of which the best Siálkot-make is an imitation, stands wear and tear and changes of climate almost as well as some of the best old Flemish and Venetian paper known to the lovers of old books. Illuminated MSS. on this paper, some of which probably came from Siálkot, may be often met with in perfect condition, though they have been exposed to alternations of great heat, dryness, and excessive moisture. It is far otherwise with the best English paper of modern make. Moxon's edition of Tennyson, printed in 1857, was on the best paper then procurable, and my copy has many leaves which are damp-spotted and 'foxy.' The exquisite surface-finish gained by the use of much size and many chemicals does not, in fact, stand. There is now a reaction in favour of less science and more substance, and hand-made papers are again coming into vogue. If the jail competition were removed and the independent paper-makers of Siálkot and other places had a chance, we might perhaps see an improvement in their trade."

The Belfast Flax Company.

In 1861, a company was started at Siálkot under the title of the Belfast Flax Company, having the object of encouraging the growth of flax in the district, with a view to its exportation to England. For a time, the company appeared likely to succeed, the flax shipped to England being pronounced by competent authority to be equal in quality to the best Irish flax. Owing, however, to the difficulty of procuring seed from Europe in good condition, and to the apathy of the peasantry of the district, who could not be induced to persevere in the cultivation of the plant on the approved methods it was sought to introduce, the company found it impossible to continue the enterprise. In 1860-61 the Secretary of State authorized an advance to the Association of £1,000. per annum for two years, on their engaging to carry on their operations for three years certain. In 1862-63, 200 acres were successfully cultivated, of which the out-turn is marginally noted, giving an average of Rs. 22 per acre. The company ceased operations in 1867. For some time the business was carried on by Messrs. Bertola, Cox & Co., but they too relinquished it in 1869.

—	Mds.	Price paid
Flax straw	2,533	Rs. 844
Seed, the produce of acclimatised seed	490	,, 1,960
Imported seed	234	,, 1,404
Total	3,257	,, 4,208

Course and nature of trade.

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the district, though Table No. XXV. gives particulars of the river traffic that passes through the district. The principal or only seat of commerce is Siálkot itself, into which is drawn more than half of the raw produce of the district; the larger portion of which is consumed in the city and cantonments or filters into the neighbouring villages. The surplus is exported by railway and country carts to various parts of the province. Grain of all kinds and rice is exported to Múltan, Lahore, and Ráwalpindi; *gúr*, raw sugar, in large quantities is sent to Ráwalpindi and Peshawar. Paper, for which Siálkot is still

Course and nature of trade.

noted, is exported to all parts of the Punjab. Country cloth of the kind known as *súsi* is largely exported towards Jammú, and *lúngis* to Peshawar; other kinds of cloth, such as *khadar*, *kansi*, and *khes*, are also sent in quantities to the hill tracts, and Ráwalpindi. Shawl-edging made at Siálkot and Killa Sobhá Sing is sent to Amritsar. Brass utensils, made chiefly at Daska, Killa Sobhá Singh and Narowál, are sent to Gújránwalla, Lahore and Amritsar. Kotlí inlaid work (*koftgarri*), for which the workmen of Kotlí-Lohárán are famous, is taken by the artificers themselves for sale to all parts of India.

Potatoes of fair quality are now largely cultivated in the district and exported towards Ráwalpindi and Peshawar.

In exchange for these articles are imported grain from Ferozpúr and the uplands of the Bárí Doáb; salt from Pind Dádan Khán; rice and tobacco from Kangra and Núrpur; hill potatoes from Kangra, Dalhousie, and Dehra Doon; *ghí* from Jalálpúr and the hills; timber from Pangi and Kashmír territory; hemp, drugs and medicines from the submontane tracts of Jammú; indigo from Múltán; madder from towards Peshawar. Tea is imported from Kangra and Dehra Doon *via* Amritsar; sugar and spirits from Sháhjíhánpúr; beer from Murree; cotton in small quantities from Chúnián, in the Lahore district; fruits and nuts and woollen stuffs from Kashmír and Peshawar.

That Siálkot has within the last decade or two risen in importance as a trade centre for the produce of the district and the neighbouring hills, may be gathered from the fact that in 1871-72 the value of imports into the town of Siálkot was estimated at Rs. 2,00,000; in 1881-82 it rose to Rs. 16,61,859, whilst in bulk it amounted to 6,38,854 maunds, according to the octroi returns of that year. This is exclusive of articles that are exempt from octroi, of which no record is kept, such as salt, spirits, beer, European oilman's stores, &c., of which immense quantities are imported.

Reporting for the purpose of this work in 1869, the Deputy Commissioner of the district gives the following as an estimate of the value of the trade of the district. The figures are given as they stand. There are no means for computing the value more accurately.

Exports.			*Imports.*		
Description.	Quantity (in maunds).	Value (in rupees).	Description.	Quantity (in maunds).	Value (in rupees).
Wheat	1,30,500	3,82,000	Gram	79,000	2,00,500
Barley	37,500	75,000	*Sajji*	13,000	32,500
Rice	47,000	1,10,000	Salt	79,000	3,10,750
Gur	2,85,000	9,85,000	Kabul fruits ...	4,700	16,750
Cotton	10,100	1,52,000	Woollen cloth *Pattu* ...	...	24,000
Ghí	...	...	*Ghí*	2,220	46,400
Flax	600	10,000	Timber	...	50,000

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Course and nature of trade.

It is believed that since the above figures were given the export traffic has developed and increased by about 50 per cent.; and further expansion of both the import and export trade may be expected, now that the railway has been extended to Siálkot and is likely to be run up to the fort of the capital of Jammú territory.

The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at page 69. Siálkot is one of the districts in which foreign trade is registered; and the following note on the subject has been compiled from recent reports:—There are three registering posts in the district, one at Dalowálí on the road from Jammú to Siálkot; the second at Sálahpúr on the road from Akhnúr, Kánah Chak and Núrpúr; and the third at Zafarwál, on the road from Jammú *via* Parmandal and Bishná to Gurdáspúr and Amritsar. The Dalowálí route is the one most used for general trade with Siálkot, and the Zafarwál route for shawls, *pashminas*, &c., intended for the Amritsar market. The marginal table shows the value of the trade registered at each post in 1882-83. Fruits, *charas*, *ghí*, raw silk, drugs, spices, woollen manufactures and shawls, are among the chief articles imported; and cotton twist, cotton piece goods, salt, metals, tea, and sugar are among the chief exports.

—	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
At Dalowali	6,51,153	7,74,321
At Salahpur	1,24,410	3,07,394
At Zafarwal	10,38,285	7,44,055

Banking; money-lending.

The banking accounts of the agricultural classes are entirely in the hands of petty village traders. There are but few bankers of wealth and importance, and the people do not resort to them. At the time of his first settlement, Mr. Prinsep made some interesting inquiries as to the status of the banking and money-lending class. He had a list prepared of persons known to be leading money-lenders and dealers in grain, together with the probable extent of the capital possessed by each. The figures in the margin show the results (in the old district). In loans to agriculturists upon the security of a mortgage, the rate of interest usually charged is two annas per rupee half yearly, equivalent to 25 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Prinsep's classification of Bankers.

Number of Bankers.	Estimated Capital.
	Rs.
120	5,000
62	10,000
26	20,000
43	50,000
12	100,000

SECTION C.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Table No. XXVI., gives the retail *bazaar* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII., and rent-rates in Table No. XXI.

Chapter IV, — Prices, Weig and Measures, Communicatio

but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value. The figures of Table No. XXXII. give the average values of land in rupees per acre, as shown in the margin, for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
1868-69 to 1873-74 ...	25-12	22- 1
1874-75 to 1877-78 ...	32- 1	30- 7
1878-79 to 1881-82 ...	35- 3	28-15

Local Weights Measures.

The standard scale of *mans, sers,* and *chitáks* is commonly used in the district. For grain, however, in the villages another scale is used (as shown in the margin), the unit of which is the *chohá*, equivalent to about 2¼ ounces in English. For cloth, &c., the ordinary scale is in use:—16 *girahs* = 1 *gaz* = 36 inches. The indigenous local measure for land is the *ghúmáo*, equivalent to about 4,000 square yards. By a slight enlargement of the unit, the *ghúmáo* adopted for all Government measurements has been made exactly equivalent to an acre, and this standard has now been adopted by the people in all their transactions. The following is the scale:—

4	*chohas*	= 1	*paropi*	=	5	*chitaks* (standard)			
4	*paropis*	= 1	*topa*	=	1	*ser*	4	*ch.*	"
2	*topas*	= 1	*dropa*	=	2	"	8	"	"
2	*dropas*	= 1	*pai*	=	5	"	0	"	"
4	*pais*	= 1	*man* (local) *kacha*	=	20	"	0	"	"
12½	*pais*	= 1	*pand*	=	1	*man*	22½	*sers*	"
1	*pand*	= 1	*mani*	=	1	"	10	"	"

Long Measure.	Square Measure.
1 *hath* = ... 22 inches.	1 *karu* square = 1 *sirsai* = 30¼ sq. feet.
3 *haths* = 1 *karu* = 5½ feet.	2 *sirsai* (=1 *kan* sqr.) = 1 *marla* = 30¼ sq. yds.
3 *karus* = 1 *kan* = 5½ yards.	20 *marlas* = 1 *kanal* = 605 "
	4 *kanals* = 1 *bigah* = 2420 "
	2 *bigahs* = 1 *ghumao* = 4840 "

Communications.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table No. I. of the Administration Report of 1878-79, while Table No. XLVI. shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table No. XIX. gives the area taken up by Government for communications in the district.

Communications.	Miles.
Navigable rivers ...	30
Metalled roads ...	38
Unmetalled roads ...	747

Rivers.

The Chenáb and Rávi are navigable by the ordinary flat-bottomed boats (*kishtis*) of 250 to 400 maunds burden. The former is navigable throughout the year, but lighter burdens are carried during the winter, not exceeding 250 maunds. The latter river is only navigable from April to July by smaller boats of 200 to 250 maunds burden. Of late years a few square boats, similar to those used on the Biás, called *chapu*, have been seen plying on the Chenáb. There is no bridge of boats in this

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Rivers.

district. The principal traffic on these rivers as stated in the Panjáb Famine Report (1879), is shown in Table No. XXV. The mooring places and ferries on the Chenáb river in this district and the distances between them, are shown below following its downwards course. The ferries on the Rávi are under the management of the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar.

River.	Station.	Distances (in miles).	Remarks.
	Khoja Chak ...	13	Ferry three boats and mooring place.
	Pul ...	15	Ferry four boats ferry and mooring place.
	Beli ...	13	Ferry four boats and mooring place.
	Gangwal ...	13	Ferry do. do.
	Kuri-Mari ...	14	do. do.
	Kulowal ...	13	do. do.
CHENAB ...	Bhakriali ...	14	do. do.
	Sodhrah ...	13	Ferry in the Gujranwala district placed under management of Deputy Commissioner Sialkot; although this ferry goes by the name of Sodhrah, the boats ply at a village called Randhir.
	Khann Bhao...	16	Ferry for three months only, June to August, on a tributary of the Chenab called the Tavi, which falls into the Chenab about 12 miles below Pul.

Railways.

A branch line of the Panjáb Northern State Railway from Wazírábád to Siálkot, 28 miles, has just been completed and opened for traffic from the 1st January 1884, with a third class station midway at Sambriál, 14 miles, and two flag stations—one at Sodhráh between Sambriál and Wazírábád, and the other at Ugoke, between Sambriál and Siálkot.

Roads, rest-houses, and encamping-grounds.

The principal lines of traffic are shown in the table on the next page, with the halting places and rest-houses for travellers at each. The roads from Sialkot to Gúrdáspur and Amritsar are at times liable to interruption during the rains by the rising of the Deg, a hill torrent which rises rapidly and suddenly, and has a strong under-current; communication is, however, seldom stopped beyond a few hours, as the stream falls as rapidly as it rises, and is then easily fordable almost at any point. The District Committee has been unable to undertake the expense of bridging this stream on account of the shifting nature of the current.

A good metalled road exists between Siálkot and Jammú, the capital of the State of that name. The intermediate halting place is in Jammú territory, 14 miles, at Nawáshahr. There is no regular encamping-ground, but there is a *sarai*. There is also a *sarai* at Súchetgarh, on the border of the district 8½ miles from Siálkot. An unmetalled road runs from Siálkot to Phùklián across the Chenáb river *via* Chaprár and the Púl ferry. There is a good rest-house at Phùklián; post office, police station, and dispensary. Another unmetalled road runs to the Khojá Chak ferry, and one to the Gangwal ferry, both leading into the Jammú hills. A road from Jammú passes through the district *via*

Roads, rest-houses, and encamping-grounds.

Principal Lines of Traffic.

Route.	Halting place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Sialkot to Wazirabad.	Sambrial ...	14	Encamping-ground and supply house; water plentiful; a good rest-house for travellers, at the north-west corner of which is a bungalow for Europeans; road metalled. The Panjab Northern State Railway extension to Sialkot runs parallel with the road about 300 yards off police station. Police office, dispensary. Town about ¼ of a mile off.
Sialkot to Gujranwala.	Ghuenke ...	9	Encamping-ground. Civil officers' rest-house. Village 200 yards off; water good and plentiful.
	Daskah ...	10	Encamping-ground. Head-quarters of *tahsil*; rest-house at north-east end of the *tahsil*; post office: dispensary. Town ¼ of a mile off; water good and plentiful; good road but unmetalled; a line of road runs from here to the Sambrial Railway Station, 9 miles.
Sialkot to Amritsar.	Badianah ...	11	Encamping-ground; road unmetalled; Police post; village 300 yards off; supplies and water plentiful.
	Pasrur ...	9	Encamping-ground. Head-quarters of *tahsil*; rest-bungalow in *tahsil*; post office; dispensary; town close by, 8,000 inhabitants; a road runs from here to Daskah.
	Tatleh ...	11	Encamping-ground.
	Ríah	9	Encamping-ground. Head-quarters of *tahsil*: rest-bungalow in *tahsil*; post office; dispensary; small village close by; water good, cross river Ravi and enter Amritsar district.
Sialkot to Lahore, *via* Eminabad.	Bhallowali ...	12	Encamping-ground; rest-house.
Sialkot to Lahore, *via* Eminabad.	Dharmkot ...	26	Encamping-ground; police rest-house; post office. Road unmetalled throughout.
Sialkot to Kashmir, *via* Gujrat and Bhimbar.	Kulowal ...	12	Encamping-ground. Police rest-house; Road unmetalled. Cross the Chenab at the Kulowal ferry and enter the Gujrat district.
Sialkot to Gurdaspur.	Phulorah ...	11	Encamping-ground; supply-house; rest-house for travellers, with bungalow for Europeans; police station, post office. Road unmetalled but good.
	Dhamtal ...	12	Encamping-ground; rest-house; water good.
Sialkot to Dalhousie.	Phulorah ...	11	Encamping-ground; rest-house; water good.
	Zafarwal ...	14	Head-quarters of *tahsil*; bungalow in *tahsil*, as well as a good rest-house for travellers. with bungalow for Europeans. Cross Deg stream at 12 miles. Post office; dispensary; Municipal town, 5,000 inhabitants adjoining. Road unmetalled.

Nakhnál, Zafarwál, and Dhamtal. Nakhnál is on the border of the district; and there is a good *sarai* with bungalow for European travellers there. From Dhamtal this road also branches off to Amritsar *via* Nárowál and Riah; at each of these places there is a rest-house. The road continues to run from Riah parallel with the southern boundary of the district, and enters the Lahore district, finishing at the Sháhdara Railway Station. All the rest-houses and bungalows attached to *sarai* and *tahsíls* are provided with furniture, crockery and a few cooking utensils, but no servants. At the Siálkot Cantonment there is a commodious staging bungalow, well furnished, and servants in attendance.

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Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Post Offices.

The following is a list of the post Offices in the district. There are post office savings banks at places marked S.B., and those marked M.O. are money order offices :—

Siálkot Cant.	... M.O. S.B.	Dharmkot	... M.O. S.B.	Phúklián	... M.O. S.B.
Siálkot City	... M.O. S.B.	Kotlí Loháráu	M.O. S.B.	Eíah	... M.O. S.B.
Chaprár	... M.O. S.B.	Pasrúr	... M.O. S.B.	Sankhatrá	... M.O. S.B.
Daskah	... M.O. S.B.	Phúlorah	... M.O. S.B.	Sambriál	... M.O. S.B.

The first two and the last are Imperial post offices, the others are district post offices. There is also a savings bank in the district Treasury.

Telegraph.

A telegraph line runs along the railway line from Wazírábád to the Siálkot station, and thence to the cantonment of Siálkot. The town of Pasrúr, 20 miles off, has now been connected with Siálkot by a telegraph line.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION A.—GENERAL.

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Executive and Judicial.

The Siálkot district is included in the Commissionership of Amritsar. The head-quarter's staff ordinarily consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, an Assistant Commissioner, and four Extra Assistant Commissioners. At the head-quarters of each *tahsíl* there is a *tahsíldár* who exercises the powers of a second-class Magistrate, and his Assistant the *náib tahsíldár*, who is not invested with any judicial powers.

Tahsíl.	*Qánúngos* and *náibs.*	*Patwárís.*
Sialkot ...	2	88
Pasrúr ...	2	66
Daskah ...	2	71
Riáh ...	2	88
Zafarwál	2	64
Total ...	10	377

The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. The district is divided into circles, each containing a certain number of villages. A *patwárí* or village accountant (in a few instances two) is attached to each circle. There are 377 of these village accountants in the district who are remunerated by a fixed percentage on the Government land revenue demand of the villages in their circles, varying from Rs. 3-2-0 to 6-4-0 per cent. This functionary also receives three per cent. on the local rates cess. He is paid by the headmen of the villages of which he is *patwárí*. His appointment rests with the village headmen, but he must be a man who has passed the test examination laid down, and has hereditary claims. His duty is to note all changes in the village papers as they occur, to assist the people generally by giving them any information they may require, to prepare the revenue papers, and to submit copies of his annual papers to the *tahsíl*. The *qánúngos* or superintendents of village accounts are on the *tahsíl* establishment paid by the State. They are supervisors of the *patwárís'* work, which they are required to test by constantly moving about in their *tahsíls*. The office is much prized and is hereditary, subject to fitness.

There are seven *múnsiffs*, or civil judges, in the district. They exercise jurisdiction within the *tahsíls* to which they are posted. Two are stationed at head-quarters, one in each of the other four *tahsíls*, and one at Nárowál in the Riáh *tahsíl*, who exercises jurisdiction over a certain number of villages taken from the Riah, Pasrúr and Zafarwál *tahsíls*. The statistics of civil and revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table No. XXXIX.

Chapter V, A.
General Administration.
Criminal, Police and Gaols.

Besides the executive staff of the district, there is a Cantonment Magistrate who exercises jurisdiction in cantonments, and the following Honorary Magistrates, *viz.*, at Kalálwála in the Pasrúr *tahsíl*, *Sardár* Bhagwán Singh, exercising the powers of a third-class Magistrate over the villages comprised in the *patwáris* circle of Kalálwálá; at Wadálá Sandhúân in the Daskah *tahsíl*, Sardár Diál Singh, a second-class Magistrate with jurisdiction over 80 villages within the limits of the police station of Dharmkot; at Badoke, also in the Daskah *tahsil*, a bench of two third-class Magistrates, *Chaudhrís* Baháwal Bakhsh and Diá Rám, who exercise jurisdiction throughout that *tahsíl*; and at Riah, a board of four third-class Magistrates, Saiyad Khúrshed Alam of Ratá Pírá, Pír Ganj Bakhsh of Mándránwála, Gandá Singh, *zaildár* of Hallowál, and *Pandit* Ganesh Dás of Niddoke.

The police force is in charge of a District Superintendent. The strength of the force as given in Table No. I. of the Police Report for 1882-83, is shown in the margin. In addition to the regular constabulary, there are 2,525 village watchmen, one or more for each village according to size; where a village or hamlet cannot afford a separate *chaukidár*, it is attached to some neighbouring village. These *chaukidárs* or village watchmen are ordinarily paid at the rate of Rs. 3 a month. Their pay is sometimes supplemented by a small grant of the village common land rent-free. They are paid in cash or kind (and in some villages partly in both) by a rate on the houses, their arms and uniforms being supplied to them out of the *malba*, or cess collected for village expenses. Their pay is not fixed by Government, and they realize it direct from the headmen without the intervention of Government officials. In large villages there is a *dafadár* or head watchman, who receives an extra rupee or two. The police division of the district is shown in the margin. There are besides, seven road or patrolling posts distributed over the Amritsar, Wazírábád, and Gújránwálá roads. At each of the

Class of Police.	Total strength.	Distribution. Standing guards.	Distribution. Protection and detection.
Imperial ...	380	58	322
Municipal ...	110	...	110
Cantonment	68	...	68
Total ...	558	58	500

Tahsil	Station	Description
Sialkot	1 Sialkot ...	*Thanas* or first-class police stations.
	2 City ...	
	3 Cantonments ...	
	4 Phuklian ...	Second class *thana* or police station.
	5 Chaprar ...	Police outpost.
	6 Kulowal ...	Do.
	7 Bhallowali ...	Do.
Pasrur	8 Pasrur ...	First-class police stations.
	9 Satrah ...	
	10 Kilah Sobha Sing	
Daskah	11 Daskah ...	1st class police stations.
	12 Sambria ...	
	13 Dharmkot ...	2nd class police station.
Zafarwal	14 Zafarwal ...	1st class police stations.
	15 Phulorah ...	
Riah	16 Riah ...	Ditto.
	17 Narowal ...	
	18 Miani ...	

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Criminal, Police and Gaols.

police stations there is a pound for impounding stray cattle, and one near the grazing lands on the Chenáb river at Channi Gondal. All these pounds are in charge of the police. The district of Siálkot lies within the Ráwalpindí Police Circle, which is under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of that circle stationed at Ráwalpindí.

The district gaol at head-quarters has accommodation for 484 male, and 18 female prisoners. The annual average number of prisoners in gaol is, however, 328 males and 14 females. The long-term prisoners are generally transferred to the Central Gaol at Lahore. The Superintendent of the gaol and Medical Officer is usually the Civil Surgeon.

Table No. XL. gives statistics of criminal trials, Table No. XLI. of police inquiries, and Table No. XLII. of convicts in gaol for the last five years.

Criminal tribes.

The only tribes which have been subject to the Criminal Tribes' Act are the Sánsís and Pakhíwárás. The number of each on the register in 1882 is shown in the margin. These tribes are located in *kots* or reformatories. There are six *kots* for Sánsís and one *kot* for Pakhíwárás; a few of the latter also reside in villages. The reformatory system was introduced by Mr. Prinsep, the then Deputy Commissioner, in 1859, with the view of bringing the members of these tribes together under control, and then gradually reclaiming them, by inducing and encouraging them to settle down to agricultural pursuits, and other honest means of livelihood. With this end in view, walled enclosures or *kots* were built, huts provided for their accommodation, waste lands assigned, wells sunk, and every assistance given by the supply of bullocks for irrigation and agricultural purposes, and seed grain; and, in the earlier years of the settlement, food was also supplied. Medical attendance was provided, and schools established for their children. In short, everything was done to induce them to remain at the reformatories, and to give up their predatory habits of life for honest labour. This system has been followed by successive Deputy Commissioners, and with some modifications still exists, though the amount of pecuniary assistance has been gradually diminished. The result of the system has been a marked improvement in the behaviour of the tribes. Many of their members have settled down into honest permanent cultivators, well-to-do owners of land and cattle; others are earning an honest livelihood in other ways; some have taken advantage of the means of education afforded them, and are able to read and write; and a few have been provided with employment in the district as court-messengers and peons, and are performing their duties satisfactorily. The amelioration of these tribes and the improvement, though gradual, has been so

Tribes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sansis	686	524	1,210
Pakhiwaras ...	601	427	1,028
Total	1,287	951	2,238

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Criminal tribes.

great that it has now been found possible to work the Act with less rigour, to give freedom to all the women of both tribes, and to remove from the registers a number of well-behaved persons, as well as the aged and infirm, and the rules have been relaxed in favour of those men who are endeavouring to earn an honest livelihood. Though there are still some who are addicted to crime, few of the offences committed are of a serious nature; and the time does not appear to be far distant when we may pronounce them a free tribe, give them their liberty, and disestablish the *kot* system altogether.

Revenue, Taxation, and Registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years, so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXXIII.; while Tables Nos. XXIX., XXXV., XXXIV. and XXXIII. give further details for Land Revenue, Excise, License Tax, and Stamps, respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA. shows the number and situation of Registration offices.

The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at the head-quarters of the Siálkot, Zafarwál, and Pasrúr *tahsíls*. The liquor shops in the Riah *tahsíl* are supplied from Pasrúr, and those of Daskah from the Siálkot distillery.

The poppy is cultivated in the district under certain legal restrictions and penalties. The cultivator is bound to give notice of his intention to cultivate poppy, which he is allowed to grow on payment of a duty of about Rs. 2 per acre. He is bound to have the field measured and the produce weighed, and he can only sell the yield to a licensed vendor; he is not permitted to use any of it himself. Opium is not extracted in this district; it is imported from Bhadarwár in Kashmír and from Sháhpúr in the Panjáb. *Charas* comes from Ladákh, and *bhang* from Jammú territory.

Table XXXVI. gives the income and expenditure from district funds which are controlled by a Committee consisting of 34 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the several *tahsíls*. The Civil Surgeon, the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioner and the *tahsíldárs* are *ex-officio* members of the Committee, of which the Deputy Commissioner is president. The District Boards' Act, which has been introduced into this district from the 1st December 1883, will, however, make a change in the constitution of the District Committee, and will operate from March 1884; a list is given in the margin. These *tahsíl* Boards will send five delegates each, who, together with such number of persons as the Local Government may appoint, not exceeding one-third of the whole, shall form the district board.

Tahsíl.	Elected.	Appointed.	Total.
Sialkot	22	11	33
Pasrur	16	8	24
Daska	14	7	21
Zafarwal	18	9	27
Riah	16	8	24

Table No. XLV. gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI.

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General Administration.

Revenue, Taxation and Registration.

The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown below :—

Sources of Income.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries without boat bridges	8,594	6,686	6,620	6,912	6,803
Staging bungalows	644	635	475	741	681
Encamping-grounds	645	847	1,465	1,183	1,429
Cattle-pounds	2,679	2,655	2,095	2,388	2,719
Nazúl properties	2,462	1,905	2,573	2,041	3,143

The ferries, bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at pages 80-1, and the cattle-pounds at page 85. The principal Nazúl properties consist of groves of mango trees in the vicinity of the city, which became the property of the State on the annexation of the country. Nearly the whole of the income noted above under the head of "Nazúl properties" is derived from the sale of the fruit of these trees, many of which are said to be over 300 years old. There is very little other Nazúl property in this district; but the fort in the Siálkot city, which was dismantled several years ago, and a rather ancient Mausoleum at Kotlí Maqbarah, which is of some architectural interest, may be mentioned. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII. and they and their proceeds are noticed in the succeeding Section of this Chapter, in which the land revenue administration of the district is treated of.

Statistics of land revenue.

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The marginal table shows the remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82.

Source of Revenue.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus warrant *talbanah*	440	26
Fisheries	240	138
Revenue fines and forfeitures	107	27
Fees	135	129
Other items of miscellaneous land revenue ...	...	62

Table No. XXXI. gives details of balances, remissions and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX. shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV. gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to basis; incidence, and working of the current settlement will be found below in Section B. of this Chapter.

Education.

Table No. XXXVII. gives figures for the aided, middle and primary schools of the district. There are eight middle schools situated in the municipalties, which are maintained on the grant-in-aid principle. These are shown in the margin. The primary schools for boys are 62 in number and for girls 38 as shown on the next page.

Tahsil.	School.
Pasrur	Killa Sobha Singh.
	Pasrur.
Daskah	Daskah.
	Sambrial.
	Jamke.
Zafarwal	Zafarwal.
	Sankhatra.
Raya	Gotah Fatehgarh.

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General Administration.

Education.

Schools for Boys.

Tahsil.	Name of School.
Sialkot.	Kot Mandianwala.
	Kanpur.
	Chiti Shekhan.
	Ugoke
	Luni
	Chaprar.
	Rasulpur.
	Kotli Amir Ali.
	Roras.
	Kotli Loharan.
	Kulowal.
Pasrur.	Vadala.
	Daleke
	Kalalwala.
	Naushera.
	Nonar.
	Satrah.
	Surangian.
	Ban-Bajwa.
	Randhawa.
	Dhoda.
	Amin Shah.

Tahsil.	Name of School.
Pasrur.	Sau'kanwind.
	Kotli Bawa Fakir Chand.
	Kali.
	Kot Mokhal.
	Musapur.
Daskah.	Gharthal.
	Kundansian.
	Mitranwali.
	Talwandi Musa Khan.
	Badoke.
	Golotian.
	Adian.
	Adamke.
	Milkhanwala.
	Bhopalwala.
	Sahuwala.
Zafarwal.	Bajra.
	Badiana.
	Chowinda.

Tahsil.	Name of School.
Zafarwal.	Shahzada.
	Khanpur.
	Jandiala.
	Dharamsal.
	Chaubara
	Sihowal.
Riah.	Mirowal.
	Bhatanwala
	Datewal.
	Daud.
	Manack.
	Talwandi
	Bhindaran.
	Chandowal.
	Sagarpur.
	Auliapur.
	Jassar.
	Chandarke
	Riah.
	Badomalli.
	Kot Adian (old).
	Do. (new).

Schools for Girls.

Tahsil.	Name of School
Sialkot.	Ugoke.
	Kot Mandianwala.
	Sialkot, 4 schools.
Daska.	Sambrial.
	Sindhanwala.
	Talwandi Musa Khan.
	Milkhanwala.
	Dhilam.
	Bhopalwala.
	Manpur.

Tahsil.	Name of School.
Daska	Kot Jhandu Sahi.
	Chowinda.
	Jamke.
	Daskah.
	Mitranwali.
Pasrur.	Pasrur, 2 schools.
	Kalalwala.
	Kot Mokhal.
	Malah.
	Killa Sobha Singh, 3 schools.

Tahsil.	Name of School.
Zafarwal.	Chak Mirza.
	Sankhatra.
	Rupo Chak.
	Channi.
	Zafarwal.
Riah.	Badomalli.
	Maloke.
	Ratta Pira.
	Kot Adian (new).
	Do. (old).
	Narowal, 2 schools.

Besides these district schools, the American and Scotch Presbyterian Missions keep up two schools in the city of Siálkot and one in the cantonments. The Church of England maintains a middle school at Nárowál. All these schools receive grants-in-aid either from the municipal or district funds. There is also a municipal school in the town of Siálkot, where only Sanscrit is taught, and a *patwáris'* training school supported from provincial services. In addition to the schools mentioned above, there is a private Convent School in cantonments for European and Eurasian girls, in charge of the Nuns of the Convent of Jesus and Mary; this seminary is supported from tuition fees. The institution gives education to about 30 boarders and a few day scholars. The district is included in the Lahore Circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Lahore Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education collected at the census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at page 39.

Medical.

Table No. XXXVIII. gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, which are

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Medical.

under the control of the district and local boards. The working of these institutions is supervised by the Civil Surgeon. The Civil Hospital at Siálkot is in the immediate charge of an Assistant Surgeon, while the dispensaries at other places are in charge of Native Doctors or Hospital Assistants. There is an Asylum at the village of Parthánwálá for the lepers of the district. It is known as the Báwá Lakhán Asylum, and is separately described below. To each of the *kots* or reformatories for criminal tribes there is a compounder attached with a small stock of medicines. The *kots* at Adáin are in charge of an Hospital Assistant, who gives relief also to the residents of surrounding villages. There is a Lock-Hospital in the cantonments of Siálkot in charge of the Staff Surgeon, maintained from the cantonment funds. It is of the first class, and was opened in 1867. One of the Regimental Surgeons has collateral civil medical charge of Siálkot. Besides the above there are certain municipalities in the district which maintain their own *hakims* or medical practitioners for the use of those residents of their towns who prefer the Greek or *Yúnání* system of treatment. Fourteen vaccinators are attached to the district who during the proper season move about their circles vaccinating the children who are collected for the purpose at certain localities. When not so employed, it is the duty of these men to make sanitary inspections of the villages in their circles, and report upon their condition to the Civil Surgeon. This staff of vaccinators is maintained from the district fund.

Hakim fund.

In the year 1866 a fund was raised by voluntary subscription for the purpose of founding a recognized medical profession in the district. The system was initiated and matured by Colonel T. W. Mercer, then Deputy Commissioner of the district, and has been attended with considerable success. At the commencement it was determined to make use of such material as was to be found in the district. A selection was made from the *hakims* or native practitioners, whose professional qualifications were utterly unknown to their European rulers, and who, notwithstanding their ignorance or crude notions, were well fitted to form a fraternity from whence might spring eventually a well educated medical profession. The district was divided into 12 or 14 medical circles, in the centre of which a *hakím* was located and furnished with a simple materia medica and a pocket case of instruments, and English and native drugs; and ere two years had elapsed it was evident that the scheme was appreciated, and the *hakims* had evinced at least a desire to acquire some professional knowledge. The number of dispensaries was increased and trained native doctors appointed, who were required to supervise the work of the *hakims*. A portion of the funds were set aside for training the sons of these *hakims* at the Medical College at Lahore, and this district furnished some of the first *alumni* of that institution. The system created so much interest and brought out so much latent energy and ability, that even *hakims* of ripe age attended the

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General Administration.
Hakím fund.

dispensaries and lectures given by the Medical Officers at the head-quarter station to learn their profession; and some passed creditable examinations. The chief dispensary acquired a wide-spread reputation for the rapid development of its pupil apprentices. The funds were at first raised by a tax of one per cent. on the Government revenue levied on the agricultural population, subsidized by liberal contributions from the municipal funds, and amounted to nearly Rs. 25,000 per annum. When other local cesses were discontinued in the province under the operation of Act 20, 1871, or Local Rates Act, this tax was allowed to remain, but was much reduced, and eventually altogether abolished.

Siálkot Civil Hospital.

The foundation of the Civil Hospital at Siálkot was laid in the year 1849. The hospital is situated out of the city on the Wazírábád road and in the angle of the road leading to Kálúwál. It lies in close proximity to the *tahsíl* and Mission school. The dispensary is a very popular one, and resorted to by all classes from the district and Jammú State. The building is capacious and well ventilated, and consists of the following wards:—One Hindú ward, containing eight beds; two Muhammadan wards, each containing eight beds, one ward being partly occupied by Hindús when the number of the latter preponderates; a separate female ward containing sixteen beds; a lunatic ward having four rooms. There are two rooms besides, one for operations and for holding medical stores, and the other for dispensing and attending to out-door patients; also a house occupied by the Assistant Surgeon in charge, together with all the necessary out-houses. The hospital is managed by the Assistant Surgeon in charge under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, and assisted by one compounder, one dresser, and menials. The chief diseases treated at the dispensary are malarious fevers, rheumatism, syphilis, scrofula, bronchocele and anæmia; also eye and ear diseases. A great number of patients come from Jammú affected with syphilis. The operation for extraction of stone is popular at this dispensary.

Leper Asylum.

The leper asylum at Báwá Lakhan, in the Siálkot district, was founded in the year 1866. It is situated on the south of the Siálkot city at a distance of about nine miles from it. It is a charitable institution intended for the lepers of the district, where they are kept isolated and afforded medical aid. The asylum buildings consist of three double barracks for 72 lepers, a cook house, a barrack for servants, two good *pakka* wells, and a garden. The management of the leper asylum is conducted by a Native Doctor under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, Siálkot district. The table in the margin shows the working of the institution of the past five years.

Year.	Expenditure.	Number of indoor patients	Number of outdoor patients.	Total.
1878	3,469	77	9	86
1879	2,361	67	2	69
1880	2,278	70	3	73
1881	2,325	65	2	67
1882	1,566	53	1	54
Total	12,001	332	17	349

General Administration.

Ecclesiastical.

In the Cantonment of Siálkot there are two Churches—one the Trinity Church, built in 1854, at the east end of cantonment, a fine massive building in the Gothic style of architecture for the accommodation of the troops and residents of the cantonment of the Episcopalian denomination, in charge of the resident Chaplain; the other, Christ Church, built a few years later, at the west end of the cantonment. It is a small edifice, and was originally meant for the accommodation of the troops and residents at that end of cantonment, but is now used by members of the Presbyterian persuasion, and the services are performed by a Missionary of the Church of Scotland Mission here. For the Roman Catholic population there is a Chapel situated at the extreme east end of the cantonments, in charge of the resident Roman Catholic Chaplain. There are also the Scotch and American Mission Churches, the former at Godpur in the Scotch Mission premises, just outside the west end of cantonments, and the latter at Hájípúr, about a mile beyond and to the south of the city of Siálkot.

Cantoments, troops, &c.

The large Military Cantonment of Siálkot is situated about a mile from the city. There are no Civil lines; all the Civilians reside in the cantonment, which is built on a high belt of land having for its natural drainage the Palkhú *nallah* on the north and the Bhed *nallah* on the south side. It has been well laid out, and is intersected by fine broad metalled roads and drives. The European Regiments are quartered on the north and the Native on the south, with officers' bungalows, churches, and public offices running the whole length down the centre. The *sadr* or main *bázár* occupies a position on the south between the Native Infantry and Cavalry Regiments. The Siálkot Brigade consists of a Regiment of British Infantry and Cavalry and a troop of Royal Horse Artillery, a Regiment of Native Infantry and Cavalry. The European Infantry Regiment furnishes a detachment for duty at Amritsar. The troops are under the command of the Brigadier-General. The cantonment is included in the Ráwalpindi Division. The table in the margin shows the total garrison as it stood on the 1st October 1883.

Regimental and Staff Officers.	*Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.*				
	Artillery.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	British Infantry.	Native Cavalry.
40	125	320	300	320	584

The carriage permanently available consists of 20 elephants, 115 hired camels, 107 mules, and 52 Artillery bullocks. The above animals' attendants, &c., are supervised by a European Non-Commissioned officer under the orders of the Executive Commissariat Officers. Jhelam is an outpost of this station. The following transport is located there under charge of the Officer Commanding 45th Regiment Native Infantry:—32 mules, and 68 hired camels.

Head-quarters of other departments.

The branch of the Panjáb Northern State Railway which runs from Wazírábád to Siálkot is in charge of the Manager Panjáb Northern State Railway and the District Traffic Superintendent, both stationed at Ráwalpindi. The military buildings in

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Land and Land Revenue.

Head-quarters of other departments.

cantonments are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works Division at Siálkot and the Superintending Engineer, Military Works at Lahore. The civil buildings at the head-quarters of the district and at Zafarwál and Sambriál, as well as the roads from Siálkot to Wazírábád and Gurdáspur, are in charge of an Assistant Engineer of the Public Works Department stationed at Siálkot, who is subordinate to the Executive Engineer, Civil Works Division at Amritsar and the Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, at Jálandhar. The remaining public buildings scattered all over the district are in charge of the Deputy Commissioner. There is a Telegraph office in cantonments worked by military signallers in charge of a Telegraph Master, and under the control of the Superintendent of Telegraphs at Ambálá. The Post offices are controlled by the Superintendent of Post Offices at Lahore and the Post Master General Panjáb, Lahore.

SECTION B.—LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

Revenue system under the Mughals.

Under the Mughal the country was divided into estates with fixed proprietary titles, and as we have seen, arranged into circles of collection called *tappas* or *niwáis, tops, mahals,* and, *parganás* There was a land measurement. An *ayín* was fixed, being a money assessment on the number of *bíghás* cultivated each year. Each property was named and committed to the care of some loyal Muhammadan. There were superior officers of collection in each district, and a *qánúngo* in each *pargana* whose business it was to keep the records and be a reference in all disputes. The only administration at all spoken well of is that of Alí Mardán Khán who lived at Sohdráh. He not only demanded a reasonable revenue, but he altered the cash demand to suit the season, and made up any falling off of the revenue by cutting canals and such improvements.

Revenue system under the Rájpúts.

During Rájpút ascendancy we may reckon the rule of Rájá Ranjít Deo as the most prominent that comes to notice and as the most beneficent. He never took revenue in cash but always in grain, and by the process called *báoli, i.e.,* by division of the actual out-turn, the share taken was usually ⅓; but sometimes ¼; but afterwards he introduced a house tax called *Ghard-wárú,* which created great discontent. The tax still prevails across the frontier, and is paid on the *Sair* or first day of New Year. He was a kind ruler, and always wore plain white clothes with simply a feather in his turban as a mark of rank. There was, however, little that can be called a system; measurement was seldom resorted to; no records attempted to be kept up beyond what was required for internal village reference; and only a few officers appointed to keep the peace, the revenue being collected and paid chiefly through the heads of tribes or local divisions. Land belonged to the ruler, who might dispose of it as he chose; the occupant could be removed from one village to another; even the *kárdárs* had a right to locate new settlers.

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Land and Land Revenue.

Management under the Sikhs.

The same system was continued during the two succeeding periods of Sikh usurpation, and when Ranjít Singh may be said to have consolidated his power. At this time the country was split up into *jagír* domains. Many of these had been acquired in the first instance by conquest, and were afterwards either resumed or confirmed by the Sikh Monarch. Each *sirdár* had his own different mode of collection. A money settlement was never resorted to—indeed it is natural to suppose that these barons, living as many of them did on their *jagírs* would prefer to run the risk of grain collections, as they had several ways available to make good defalcations by imposition of *abwábs* and other taxes. With the majority *batái* was preferred. The share was considered to be half, and this was generally taken, not of the gross but *net produce*, after deducting for expenses of cultivation. In some villages where soil was poor, two-fifths, and occasionally ⅓ *batái* rates might be found. In *bela* lands near rivers ¼th; but the share of the *hákim* was generally ½, equivalent to about 40 per cent. of the gross produce.

The farming system introduced by Ranjít Singh.

One of the first acts in which we see Ranjít Singh engaged after he had established his power was to give out such *talúqas* as were *khálsá* on fixed leases (*ijárás*), to middle men whom he wished to conciliate. They began in A.D. 1805. Sometimes they broke down, when the collection was made through *kárdárs* (*amáni*) on the trust system. The principal men to whom farms were given were Rájas Gulab Singh, Suchet Singh, and Hírá Singh of the Dogra family. The first was unscrupulous, the other two are said to have had a regard for the improvement of the country and were lenient collectors. They sometimes commuted the grain assessments into a *cash* demand fixed according to the rate of the day, and thus collected in cash; but none of them attempted a money settlement. Here and there Rájah Guláb Singh seems to have fixed a *cash* rate on each plough ranging from Rs. 12 to 24, and the assessment was approved of, though not regularly collected.

Direct management under *kárdárs* or paid agents.

The *kárdárs* had no fixed system; one season it was by the *kankút* or appraisement, while the next was by *báolí* or division of the actual out-turn. The former was conducted by a trained body of appraisers (*kaniyás*) who were generally well-to-do land owners, favourites of the local officers. The estimate was made of the crop as it stood in the field in the presence of the parties, allowance being made for defects of growth, damages, &c. under a margin called *chot*. By the latter process the grain was cut and stored in the granaries, a *thappa* or Government mark was put upon it till opened, the sub-officers then went and weighed the grain, selling the Government share to some corn dealer, or what was too often the case, the *kárdár* took up the speculation through his own agents. For the better crops money rates were always taken, a measurement being made each harvest. These crops were called *zabtí* in contradistinction to the others termed *jinsí*. The rates varied in every tract, and seem to have been capriciously fixed, whether by *jágírdár*

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or *kárdár*; it was the will of the *hákim*, and payment was inevitable. Still, all manner of loopholes were allowed, such as *nábúd*, *chot*, and other deductions which were adjusted as the field was measured.

Sikh system of *kankút*.

The process of *kankút* was as follows :—The produce of 10 fields gives say 120 *mans*; the appraisement called *nazarandázi* or *kachá kán* would be fixed at 100. From this a deduction called *chot siwái* is allowed, and on the remainder or the *pukka kán* the Government share is taken either $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{1}{4}$, as the case may be :—

	Ms.	Sers.
Gross produce ... ... say	120	0
Amount appraised or *kacha kan*	100	0
Deduct *siwai*, usually at 20 per cent., for agricultural expenses ...	20	0
Balance *pakka kan*	80	0
Deduct *chot*, at 5 per cent.	5	0
Net Produce	75	0
Government share being usually $\frac{1}{2}$, gives	37	8
Add *lambardari* and for proprietor's *biswi*, being a rent charge of 4 *topa* per *man* on 75 Rs. the net produce	4	30
Add also Kharch *tahsil* at 1 *topa* per *man* on 37-8 the Government share gives	2	18
Total taken from cultivators	44	3
Leaving to cultivators including cost of cultivation	55	27
	100	0

In other words, the proportion comes out thus :—

	Ms.	Srs.
Cultivator's share	55	27
Proprietor	7	5
Government share	37	8

equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the net produce, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ gross produce assumed at 120 *mans*, the original estimate of appraisement. Here then we discover that the Sikhs appropriated as much as $\frac{1}{3}$rd share, and this seems probable; but then it will be remembered that they performed the functions of a landlord. They helped in repairing wells and even constructed them, and though the ratio may seem high, it is doubtful whether they really did get a full approximation of the out-turn, under the system of *kankút* many facilities being afforded for concealment.

[M]oney Settlement [o]nce made by [Gene]ral Avitabile.

For seven years extending over the period Sambat 1888 to 1894 a large number of the *talúqas* were made over to General Avitabilee, at first in farm, and then (*amáni*) in direct management. By him a money settlement was made, *i.e.*, leases were fixed for a term of years in the name of the headmen; this assessment broke down signally. An old *chaudhri*, much in the employ of the General, attributed the cause of failure to the very imperfect information on which it was based. There was no measurement. The revenue was fixed on an average of former year's receipts as made under a grain system by various *kárdárs*, and there was no way of discovering what was really collected. The popular account, confirmed on all sides, was that very few villages succeeded in paying the lease in full. On looking into the market prices which obtained during these years, it appears that grain was selling below the average—in two years (Sambat 1892-93) the price of wheat being even 40 and 32 per cent below the average; further that for the three years preceding the General's management, the rate was from

40 to 60 per cent. below the average, which would quite account for any money assessment breaking down apart from other causes.

Summary Settlements.

A summary money settlement was effected in 1847 by European Political Officers under the Regency which followed the first Sikh war. It was based upon the average Sikh collections of three years preceding, the money value being calculated upon the average prices of the same years, and a reduction of 10 per cent being allowed on the old net revenue, while the numerous *abwáb* or extra cesses were wholly abolished. The assessment worked well for a few years; but immediately after the annexation, in 1849, there occurred a sudden fall in prices, which at once rendered burdensome the assessment based upon the prices of 1844-5-6, * and it became apparent that the district was assessed far above its powers of endurance. Large remissions were at once granted, but even thus the pressure in parts of the district was so severe that it was found that people were absconding, wells lying neglected, and cultivation at a standstill, the collection of the revenue being attended with the greatest difficulty. In 1852, the balances of revenue amounted to Rs. 75,768, without including land the revenue of which was alienated to *jágirdárs*. The distress was aggravated "by bad seasons, bad *tahsíldárs* and bad management," and, worse than all, by an epidemic among the cattle, which in two years out of the six during which the Summary Settlement had been in force, had carried off thousands of cattle, being particularly severe in the irrigated tracts.

Regular Settlement 1853 A.D.

Meanwhile, however, the preliminary operations of a Regular Settlement had been set on foot, and a new assessment came into force in 1853. It resulted in a very considerable reduction. The following statement compares the two assessments.†

Financial Result of first Regular Settlement as compared with the Summary Settlement.

Assessment.	Of land paying revenue to Government (*khalsa*).	Of land paying revenue to Government aliences (*jagir*).	Total.
Summary	Rs. 9,61,579	Rs. 1,82,185	Rs. 11,43,764
Regular	„ 7,28,012	„ 1,54,453	„ 8,82,464
Actual decrease	„ 2,33,567	„ 27,733	„ 2,61,300
Decrease per cent	„ 24·29	„ 15·22	„ 22·84

This settlement was commenced in 1850 by Mr. Greathed and on his death, in 1851, was made over to Mr. Temple. In 1853, Mr. E. Prinsep, who had before been acting as Assistant to Mr. Temple, was placed in independent charge of the settlement of the Siálkot portion of the old Wazírábád district. The

* The prices during these years were exceptionally high. Wheat and barley were selling at 40 per cent. above the average of 30 years preceding.

† As at first framed Mr. Prinsep's assessment amounted to Rs. 9,35,105. The statement in the text gives the final results after a revision effected by Mr. Prinsep himself in 1858-59.

Chapter V. B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Regular Settlement, 1853 A.D.

new assessments came into force, as has been already stated, in 1853 ; but a variety of causes combined to delay the final completion of the settlement operations,* and Mr. Prinsep's report was not submitted until 1863. His report included the settlement of Bajwát beyond the Chenáb, which was added to the district in 1858 ; but did not include the Ríáh *tahsíl*, which was brought under settlement as part of the Amritsar district by Mr. Morris, his assessment being subsequently revised by Mr. Blyth. The letter of the Commissioner of Amritsar forwarding Mr. Blyth's report is dated August 6th, 1859.† In the Ríáh *tahsíl* Mr. Morris proposed assessments, framed in 1852-53, amounted to Rs. 3, 17,811, this sum being a reduction of nine per cent. below the assessment of the Summary Settlement effected immediately after the Annexation. This, however, was almost immediately reduced under orders from the Commissioner of the Division, to Rs. 3,02,423, and Mr. Blyth's revision, effected in 1857, resulted in a still further reduction, by which the revenue of the *tahsíl* finally stood at Rs. 2,45,305.

The revenue of the district, as now constituted, stood therefore after the first Regular Settlement as follows:—

The old district, settled by Mr. Prinsep	...	Rs. 8,82,464
The Ríáh *tahsil*, settled by Mr. Blyth	...	„ 2,45,305
Total	...	Rs. 11,27,769

Revised Settlement, 1866 A.D.

The term of Mr. Prinsep's assessment, being 10 years only expired in the same year that it was sanctioned ; the assessment of the Amritsar district also expired in the same year. The operations of a revised Settlement were set on foot in Siálkot in May 1863, and in Ríáh (Amritsar) in February 1863. Both Settlements were under the charge of Mr. Prinsep, and were brought to a conclusion in 1866. No report of these Settlements has been furnished. The assessments have been sanctioned for a term of 20 years, to expire at the close of the financial year 1885-6. The result of the revised assessment was a considerable initial reduction, amounting on the whole of the present district to Rs. 30,595, or, excluding Ríáh, to Rs. 285,02, being at the rate of 3·22 per cent. upon the former assessment. The reduction was distributed over the different *tahsíls* as indicated in the margin. This initial decrease is partly met by some of the assessments being progressive

Siálkot ...	Rs. 10,740
Zafarwál ...	„ 11,168
Pasrúr ...	„ 6,143
Daskah ...	„ 451
Ríáh ...	„ 2,093

* In 1854 Mr. Prinsep was temporarily charged with the Settlement of Gujrát in addition to his duties in Siálkot. Operations were brought to a close in 1856, and Mr. Prinsep was permitted to proceed to England to write his report. In 1857, however, all the records were destroyed and their restoration occupied much time on Mr. Prinsep's return from England.

† Mr. Blyth was first deputed to revise Mr. Morris' measurements, and it was in the course of his investigations that the fact of over-assessment was brought to light.

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Land and Land Revenue.

Revised Settlement 1866 A.D.

After 5 years.	After 10 years.	After 15 years.	Total.
1,823	18,117	2,125	22,065

increasing after intervals of five years. For the district of Siálkot including Ríáh these increments were fixed as shown in the margin.

The total results of the two Regular Settlements may be thus compared :—

Two results of Regular Settlements compared.

Settlement.	Revenue.
First Regular Settlement	Rs. 11,27,769
Second Regular Settlement immediate	" 10,97,274
Do. including progressive increments	" 12,42,267

Current Settlement.

The settlement now current is sanctioned for a term of 20 years from 1865-66, and will expire in 1885-86.

The result of the settlement was to assess the fixed land revenue of the district at Rs. 12,39,061 ; but this sum has since been reduced to Rs. 12,30,435 by remissions on account of dilution and deterioration of soils owing to drought. The incidence of the fixed demand per acre as it stood in 1878-79 was Rs. 1-6-11 on cultivated, Rs. 1-2-8 on culturable, and Rs. 0-15-0 on total area. The areas upon which the revenue is collected are shown in Table No. XIV., while Table No. XXIX. shows the actual revenue for the last 14 years. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the settlement :—Table No. XXXI.—Balances, remissions, and *takávi* advances. Table No. XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land. Table Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA.—Registration.

Revenue instalments.

The Revenue instalments are fixed at the usual dates in June and July for the spring, and November and December for the autumn in Zafarwál and Cháhar *parganás*, and in the Bajwát. In the cane-growing tracts of the Pasrúr and Ríáh *tahsíls*, to allow time for sale of the sugar out-turn, some 44,000 Rs. are paid as a third instalment in February. Excepting these villages, the proportion is half and half in all the *parganás*. The people were left to arrange this to meet their own convenience, and adopted equal proportions of their own accord.

Cesses.

The cesses levied upon and in addition to the land revenue are as follows :—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Local rate, at	...	8	5	4	Per cent. on the land revenue demand.
Road cess, at	...	1	0	0	
Educational, at	...	1	0	0	
District post, at	...	0	8	0	
Patwari's cess	from	3	2	0	
	to	6	4	0	
Zaildar's dues at	...	1	0	0	
Lambardar's dues, ...	...	5	0	0	
Chief *lambardar's* dues ...	...	1	0	0	
Village expenses (*malba*) ...	from	2	0	0	
	to	6	0	0	

0

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Land and Land Revenue.

Assignments of land revenue.

Table No. XXX. shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each *tahsil* as the figures stood in 1881-82.

The large *jagirs*.

At the commencement of the Regular Settlement there were six families of note holding large *jágír* domains. One of these, *Sirdár* Mangal Singh of Sironwale, had his grant converted into a pension of Rs. 12,000 per annum; on his death Rs, 2000 per annum was continued to his son, *Sirdár* Richpal Singh who still enjoys it. The estates of the other five were continued, and then represented the proportions of the revenue of the district shown in the margin.

Jagirdars.	*Taluqa.*	No. of Villages.	Assessment of Regular Settlement.
1. Rajah Tej Sing ..	Bajwat	46	23,771
	Sialkot	38	24,092
	Khanowali ...	14	6,386
	Sahowala		
	Baddoke	19	20,258
	Jamke		
	Total ..	117	74,507
2. Sirdar Jhanda Singh, Butalia ...	Chowinda, including Ugo Bhindar	10	7,921
3. Sirdar Partab Singh	Vadala Sandhuana	9	6,284
4. Sirdar Ranjor Singh (Sindanwalia)	Nunar	7	5,298
5. Diwan Jawala Sahai (of Eminabad)	Pasrur and Daskah	2	1,380
	Grand total ...	145	95,390

After settlement Rájah Tej Singh and *Sirdár* Jhandá Singh received equivalent grants in other districts in exchange for those in Siálkot.

Other assignments.

Besides the above there were 195 more entire estates, representing a revenue of Rs. 42,619, held by miscellaneous individuals, and 88 assessed at Rs. 31,528, in which Government revenue was shared with a *jágírdár* in the following proportions:—Government, 10,114; *jagirdar,* 21,414.

In all the *maáfi* investigations of the Regular Settlement excluding Bajwát, resulted as follows:—4,852 acres were released in perpetuity, 1,155 acres for two generations, 35,991 acres for life, and 1,740 acres for period of settlement.

Government lands, forests, &c.

Table No. XVII. shows the area and income of Government estates; while Table No. XIX. shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed at page 69. At Regular Settlement the greater number of the old Sikh *rakhs* were restored to the villages, only the three already noticed at page 70 being reserved as Government property.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

General statistics of towns.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the Siálkot district:—

Tahsil.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Sialkot	Sialkot.	45,762	25,767	19,995
	Daskah.	6,525	2,834	2,691
	Jamkie.	4,157	2,155	2,002
	Mitranwali.	3,730	1,968	1,762
Pasrur	Pasrur.	8,378	4,242	4,136
	Kilah Sobha Singh.	4,521	2,397	2,124
Zafarwal	Zafarwal.	4,978	2,557	2,421
	Sankhatra.	2,381	1,245	1,136
Raiah	Narowal.	4,558	2,489	2,069

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII., while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX. and its appendix and Table No. XX. The remainder of this Chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Siálkot town: Description.

The municipal town of Siálkot is situated in latitude 32° 31′ north, and longitude 74° 36′ east, on the northern bank of the Aik torrent, upon the edge of the high triangular ridge which extends southwards from the Jammú hills. It contains a population of 33,850, or including suburbs, of 45,762 souls according to the census of 1881. The city has no enclosing walls. The remains of a fort on the south side, which is the highest point in the city, affords a grand view of the surrounding country, covered with trees, orchards and cultivation, with the cantonments about a mile off and the snowy range of the Himalayas in the back ground. The city is very extensive, and is daily increasing in size, its suburbs stretching in the distance on the east and west sides. Rangpúrá on the east and Miáná-púrá on the west are the most important; the former is the seat of the paper manufacture for which Siálkot is famous; about half a mile from the city to the north-east are situated the civil public buildings, *viz.*, the Court-house, Treasury, Jail and Police lines.

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Siálkot town: Description.

Siálkot is a fairly handsome, well built, and clean town. Its main streets are wide and open, and either paved or metalled, with good drainage on both sides. Of late years the pavements and drainage in the town have been considerably improved. The principal streets are the Kanak Mandí running north and south, and the *bara bazar* east and west; the former is the grain mart, and the latter contains the shops of all the principal dealers in cloth, jewellery, fruits, &c. The sanitary arrangements are excellent, being facilitated by the elevated position of the town and the natural drainage afforded by the Aik stream on its south and east sides. The water-supply is obtained from wells in the city. The principal buildings and shrines of historical interest are:—The fort which afforded shelter to the European inhabitants of cantonment during the Mutiny; it stands on a circular eminence; and is said to have been built by Rájá Sálwan. It was partly dismantled in 1866; at the foot of the mound is a small cemetery containing the graves of those who fell in the Mutiny. A temple erected by Rájá Tejá Singh, which has a conspicuous spire seen from all sides of the town; attached to the temple is a rest-house for travellers endowed by the Rája. The shrine of the first Gúrú Bábá Nának, known as Ber Bábá Nának, is held in great veneration by the Sikhs, and is the scene of a large fair on 1st *Baisákh* (11th April). The Darbar Baoli Sáhib, a covered well erected by one Mula, a Khatri disciple of the Gúrú, is also a place of sanctity amongst the Sikhs. Travellers are here entertained by the priest or *mahant* of the shrine. The Muhammadan shrine of Imám-Alí-ul-haq, known as the Imám Sáhib, is of ancient construction and a well built and handsome edifice said to have been erected by Sháh Daulah during the *Muharram* festival; a large fair is held here. The tomb of *Maulvi* Abdul Hakím is situated about a mile from the city at Miánápúra, one of the suburbs. The *maulvi* is said to have been a distinguished scholar of the time of Aurangzeb, and acquired great renown as a teacher. There is a fine large tank on the south-west of the town much resorted to by the people. It is supposed to have been made by the *Maulvi* Abdul Hakím, but had long since fallen into decay, and was restored by the towns-people shortly after the Mutiny, with the aid of a government grant. There is another large *pakka* tank just completed outside the city on the north-east. The roads from Amritsar, Lahore, Gúrdáspúr, and Gújránwála converge on the Aik stream, which is crossed by one of the famous Sháh Daulah bridges. It is an ancient structure, very well and substantially built.

Cantonments.

The cantonments of Siálkot lie to the north of the town about a mile off. The surrounding country is highly cultivated, as are also the spare lands within the cantonment itself. It is built on an elevated ridge of land with the Palkhú and Bhed *nallahs* running on the north and south, affording efficient

natural drainage. This is an exceedingly pretty and well laid out cantonment, five miles in length east and west, by three miles wide north and south. Every bungalow has a large compound attached, and many of them are provided with flourishing gardens. Most of the roads are lined with trees. The principal public buildings in the cantonment are the Post Office, Telegraph Office, staging bungalow, two Churches and a Roman Catholic Chapel, Barrack Master's store godowns, and the Military Prison for the Panjáb. There are recreation grounds, racquet courts, and a large public garden occupying 27 acres of ground provided with tennis courts, station library and reading room. The garden is well kept, and is a pleasant resort for all classes at all times of the year. It is the property of the District Committee by which it is maintained.

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Cantonments.

History.

The past history of Sialkot is involved in some obscurity, but it is beyond doubt one of the most ancient cities of the Panjáb (see Chapter II.). Tradition assigns its foundation in the first place to Rájá Sal or Shál, mentioned in the Máhábhárátá as maternal uncle of the Pandu princes, and secondly to Sálwan, or Sáliváháná, otherwise called Vikramádítyá, father of the hero Rasálú of legendary renown. The latter story is apparently credited by General Cunningham. Sáliváháná was the son of a Yádavá prince, whom General Cunningham supposes to have been expelled from Gájípúr (which he identifies with the modern town of Ráwalpindi) by an incursion of the Indo-Scythians. His father having lost his life in battle against the invaders, "the young prince," writes General Cunningham, "founded a new capital at Sálbáhanpúr, which is generally "identified with Siálkot." As the same Sáliváháná subsequently defeated the Indo-Scythians in a great battle at Kahror, the date of which, A.D. 78, is fixed as the initial year of the Sáká era founded in honour of the victory, the foundation of Siálkot may, if the above story be true, be placed with some approach to accuracy about the year 65 or 70 A.D. Rájá Sálwan was succeeded by his son Rasálú, whose exploits form the subject of countless Panjáb legends. Rasálú's capital is universally stated to have been at Siálkot, but towards the end of his reign he was involved in wars with Rájá Húdí, popularly stated to have been a Ghakkar. Being worsted by him in battle, Rasálú was forced to consent to the marriage of his daughter Sáran with the conqueror, who, upon the death of Rasálú without heirs, is said to have succeeded to the rule of Siálkot. According to a further legend, recorded by Mr. Prinsep: "After the death "of Rájá Rasálú the country is said to have fallen under the "curse of Púran (brother of Rasálú, who had become a *fakír*) "for upwards of 300 years, lying totally devastated from famine "and incessant plunder." The next that is heard of Siálkot is with reference to the occupation of the country by the Rájpút princes of Jammú. This is said to have taken place in Sambat 700, equivalent to A.D. 643. Under the Mughal Emperors, the town was the head-quarters of a fiscal district. As to this

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History.

period of its history, and the subsequent history under Sikh and British rule, see Chapter II.*

In the centre of the town stand the remains of an ancient fort crowning a low circular eminence, which in popular belief is the original structure of Rájá Sálwan. Recent excavations, however, prove that the fort has not in all probability existed for more than 1,000 years. The masonry is not cemented with mortar, and the bricks are for the most part in perfect condition. The outer walls too were apparently built of the fragments of bricks taken from old buildings, and the whole appears to have been re-erected upon the *débris* of an old town, which, falling into decay from the effects of time, had formed a mound, which now rises about 30 feet above the level of the lower streets. There are other similar mounds on the outskirts of the present town. The fort was an ordinary square redoubt, with small bastions, at intervals of about 70 feet. The only object of curiosity discovered in the course of the excavations were the ruins of some old hot-baths, with pipes of solid masonry, the walls of which were in perfect preservation. The area enclosed by the dilapidated walls of the ancient fort is now devoted to a few buildings now used for public purposes. In English memory the fort is inseparably associated with the Mutiny, for it was here that the few European residents took refuge; while just below it is a small cemetery containing the remains of those who fell victims to the insurgents.

Taxation, trade, &c.

Siálkot is a municipality of the second class; it was first constituted in 1867. The Committee consists of 5 official and 16 non-official members. The Deputy Commissioner is the President; the Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, the Senior Assistant Commissioner, and the Executive Engineer are *ex-officio* members. The non-officials are appointed by selection from amongst the various classes of residents. The system of the appointment of members by popular election is, however, to be shortly introduced. The Municipal Committee will then consist of 11 elected and 5 appointed members who will elect a president from amongst themselves. Table No. XLV. shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. It is almost wholly derived from an octroi duty on goods of all descriptions consumed in the city and suburbs, varying from Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. on tobacco and luxuries to Re. 1-8-0 per cent. on metals and textile fabrics. Goods passing through the municipal limits are exempt. The income from octroi is supplemented by the sale of the city night-soil and refuse. The receipts from this source almost pay for the entire cost of conservancy and sanitation. The octroi tax is also in force in Cantonments. The income, which amounts to about Rs. 10,000 per annum, is administered by the Cantonment Committee.

* In 1847 Sardár Tej Singh, already *jágírdár* of the Siálkot *tahsil*, was created Rája of Siálkot.

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Taxation, trade, &c.

As a local trade centre, Siálkot is fast rising in importance. It has several bankers and merchants of considerable wealth, the most prominent of whom belong to the Jain tribe of Bhábrás. Most of the trades and manufactures common to the province are represented in the town; but the distinctive industry of the place is the manufacture of paper, carried on in three hamlets forming suburbs to the city, Rangpúrá, Nekápúrá and Heránpúrá. The manufacture is said to have been introduced four centuries ago; and under the Mughal Emperors the paper of the Siálkot mills was noted for its excellence throughout northern India, being largely used in Dehli itself. In those days the yearly proceeds are said to have amounted to £80,000 in value; under the Sikhs the business declined rapidly, until only 20 mills remained in use, turning out paper to the annual value of £2,500. Mr. Prinsep gives the number of mills at work at the time of his settlement as 82, employing nearly 1,000 men, and yielding an annual income of £7,500. At the present time the manufacture is again on the decline, owing to the exclusive employment in Government offices of paper made in the provincial jails. The Deputy Commissioner of the district gives the following figures in reference to the present manufacture:—Number of mills, 165; Number of men employed, 1,244; Yearly value of out-turn, Rs. 67,200.

Cloth, of the kind known as *súsí*, is also manufactured to considerable value in the city, and, next to paper, forms the principal item of export. The total export trade of the city is estimated at a value of two lakhs per annum. The principal items of import are grain, salt, English piece-goods, metals, and raw sugar. The total value of the imports is estimated at about one lakh. The town has greatly increased in commercial importance since the British occupation of the country has developed improved means of communication with the neighbouring districts and the hills. A number of new buildings and streets have been built, and the town has increased in size within the last few years. The opening of the railway connecting this town with the main line of the Panjáb Northern State Railway at Wazírábád has added immensely to the commercial importance of the place. A more detailed notice of some of the industries of the town will be found in Chapter IV.

Institutions and public buildings.

The public and municipal buildings within the town are the *tahsíl* and police station, distillery, dispensary, Mission school, post office, four female schools, the town hall, and police buildings situated in the fort. There are also two *sarais* or rest-houses on the east of the city known as Shekh Saudágar's and Ráldú's, and another on the west side. There is a *zailghar* or rest-house for the rural notables and headmen of the district visiting Siálkot, and a poor-house adjoining it, where cooked food is distributed to the city paupers. There are three printing presses worked in the town, two of which publish a daily newspaper. The Victoria Press publishes a daily issue called the

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Institutions and Public building.

Victoria paper, and a weekly called the *Rafa-i-am*; and the Mirza press issues a weekly paper called the *Wazir-i-Hind*. Both issue reprints of small pamphlets and books. Just outside the town, on the north, is the Railway Station and Telegraph Office.

Population and vital statistics.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	41,121	23,627	17,494
	1881	45,762	25,767	19,995
Municipal limits ...	1868	25,337		
	1875	32,989		
	1881	33,850		

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is given above.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death rates per mille of population since 1868 are given in the margin, the basis of calculation being in every case the figure of the most recent census. The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Town or suburb.	*Population.* 1868.	*Population.* 1881.
Sialkot town ...	25,337	27,701
Rangpura	2,791	3,676
Pura Neqa ...	1,705	1,653
Pura Heran ...	742	820
Cantonments ...	10,546	11,912

Year.	*Birth Rates.* Persons.	*Birth Rates.* Males.	*Birth Rates.* Females.	*Death Rates.* Persons.	*Death Rates.* Males.	*Death Rates.* Females.
1868 ...	...	...		11	13	10
1869 ...	...	...		29	30	29
1870 ...	36	35	35	40	40	40
1871 ...	44	45	43	40	37	44
1872 ...	42	22	20	40	41	39
1873 ...	41	22	19	48	47	49
1874 ...	48	25	23	34	33	35
1875 ...	49	27	22	44	41	47
1876 ...	33	18	15	49	47	51
1877 ...	34	18	16	22	22	22
1878 ...	30	16	14	28	27	30
1879 ...	24	13	11	34	32	36
1880 ...	31	17	14	24	25	23
1881 ...	39	21	18	42	38	46
Average	38	20	17	37	36	38

Daskah town.

The town of Daskah called Daskah, Kalán (big), is situated 16 miles south-west of Siálkot. Kot Daskah lies about a mile to the north of it, and between them the Gújránwálá road runs. Together they form the municipality of Daskah, containing 5,525 inhabitants, 2,834 males, 2,691 females, chiefly agriculturists. Daskah is the head-quarter of a *tahsíl* which was abolished in 1868, and reconstituted in 1883.

Daskah is an ancient town; little is known of its previous history. It was probably founded during the reign of Emperor Sháh Jahan, as it appears from the papers in ...

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Daskah town.

cording to tradition one of Maujá, a Hindú Jat of Mandránwálá, a village in the Daskah *tahsíl*, settled at Daskah some 500 years ago, and it is believed that its present name was given to it from the land having belonged to the Dás family, or, according to another account, because the place is situated exactly *das* (10) *kos* from Siálkot, Pasrúr, Gújránwála and Wazírábád. During the Afghán invasion it is said to have been desolated, its inhabitants taking shelter in the mud fort at Kot Daskah, but on the ascendancy of the Sikh power it was recolonized by Desráj, a descendant of Maujá. Kot Daskah grew up during the period of Sikh rule, being occupied, on account of its possessing a fort, by emigrants from Daskah who sought refuge from Sikh oppression.

There are a few well-built houses in the town belonging to bankers and shopkeepers; and within the last few years it has been improved: some of its streets have been paved with bricks, but much cannot be done, as its municipal income is small. Daskah is the head-quarters of a *tahsíl;* its public buildings are a *tahsíl* and police station, post office, *munsiff's* court-house, dispensary, school, supply-house, encamping-ground, and *sailghar* (rest-house for rural notables and headmen), situated between the two Daskahs. There is also a small *pakká* public tank on the roadside, with a couple of houses for the accommodation of travellers.

Daskah is noted for its trade in copper utensils, which are manufactured there and sent for sale to Gújránwála, Siálkot and other places. It was constituted a municipality of the third class in 1867. The Municipal Committee consists of six official and seven non-official members. The latter are appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, but the elective system of appointment is shortly to be introduced, and there will then be six elected members, who, with three appointed by Government, will form the Municipal Board under a President elected from amongst themselves. Its income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV. and is derived from an octroi tax varying from Rs. 1-8 per cent. on piece-goods and metals to Rs. 6-4 on tobacco and luxuries. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin. The details in the margin give the population of suburbs. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	5,524	2,809	2,715
	1881	5,526	2,834	2,691
Municipal limits.	1868	5,524	...	...
	1875	5,401	...	...
	1881	5,526	...	...

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Jámke town.

Jámke is situated about four miles to the north-west of Daska. It contains 4,157 inhabitants, 2,155 males and 2,002 females. It is not a place of any size or importance, and has no market, or *bázárs*. It is a rather large village, and is only classed as a town from its being a municipality. There are a few good *pakká* built houses belonging to some rich *sáhukárs* (bankers), and some of its streets have been paved. There are no objects of interest in the place. Jámke is said to have been founded about five or six centuries ago by Jám, a Chímah Jat, assisted by a Khatrí named Pindí; hence it was originally called Pindí Jám, since changed to Jámke. The only public buildings are a school, municipal police station, and a municipal committee's meeting-house. It was constituted a third class municipality in 1867. The committee consists of three official members, six non-officials. The Municipal Board, which is about to be formed shortly under the elective system, will consist of six elected members and three appointed members, who will elect a President from amongst themselves. Its income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from an octroi tax varying from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. The place is of some note on account of its trade in sugar and country piece-goods. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	4,214	2,079	2,135
	1881	4 157	2,155	2,002
Municipal limits ...	1868	4,214	...	...
	1875	4,359	...	...
	1881	4,157	...	...

Mitránwálí town.

Mitránwálí is a rather overgrown village, only classed as a town because it is a municipality. The houses are almost all built of mud, and the streets are narrow; some of them have been paved with bricks. There are 3,730 inhabitants, 1,968 males and 1,762 females. Its history is not known, nor is it a place of any note. It was constituted a municipality of the third class in 1867, and the committee is composed of three official and seven non-official members; but under the elective system shortly to be introduced the Municipal Board will consist of six elected and three appointed members. Its income for the past few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from an octroi tax of Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 6-4-0 per cent., according to the class of goods. The principal trade is in local produce and country cloth. The only public buildings are a school and a post office.

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Mitránwálí town.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	3,430	1,848	1,682
	1881	3,730	1,968	1,762
Municipal limits ...	1868	3,430	...	...
	1875	3,095	...	...
	1881	3,730	...	...

Pasrúr town.

The next town to Siálkot in size and importance in the district is Pasrúr, containing 8,378 inhabitants, 4,242 males and 4,136 females. It is an ancient but decayed town, situated about 15 miles to the south of Siálkot. The houses are mostly built of bricks; some of them, belonging to Sikh gentlemen and other local notables, are well-built and handsome. There is no city wall. Some of its streets are paved with bricks. It is said to have been founded by a Bájwá Jat, Matiká, son of Bandú, in the reign of the Emperor Bábar. Matiká's *parohit*, or religious preceptor, was a Bráhmin named Paras Rám, to whom Matiká at his death gave the town, after whom it was named Parasrúr, since corrupted into Pasrúr. It has entirely passed out of the hands of the Bájwá Jats.

Pasrúr was once a place of considerable size and importance. Traces of former prosperity remain about the town, amongst which are a tank constructed during the reign of Jahángír or Akbar; but it holds no water; a cutting from a *nallah* to let water into it is being made. A canal was constructed for the same purpose by Prince Dárá Sheko, brother of Alamgír, the remains of which, as well as of a bridge built by Sháh Daulá, still exist. The shrine of Mírán Barkhúrdár, a famous Muhammadan saint, is the scene of a great religious gathering during the Muharram festival. It is said to have been built by Imám Alí-úl-haq, whose shrine is at Siálkot. In Muhammad Sháh's time the city fell into the hands of Nár Singh Ahlúwálíá, who seized the fort, enlarged it, and greatly improved the town. Its institutions and public buildings are a *zailghar* or tavern for the use of the headmen of villages, &c., a *tahsil* and *thána*, with encamping-ground, wells and gardens, a school for boys and two for girls; a dispensary, post office, and a *sarai* or travellers' rest-house in course of construction.

Pasrúr was constituted a municipality of the third class in 1867. The committee consists of 15 members—six official and nine non-official. The latter are nominated by the Deputy Commissioner; but the elective system is shortly to be introduced here. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from an octroi tax on goods varying from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. Pasrúr is famous for its melons. The principal trade consists of grain, which it receives from neighbouring villages and exports to different parts of the district. As a local trade centre the town is not without

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Pasrúr town.

commercial importance; but it has no specialities either of import or of manufacture. Mr. Prinsep writes of the town as follows:—"Pasrúr, notwithstanding that it is the chief market "for the central tracts, does not thrive; many of the houses "are fallen into decay, and even the wealthier merchants seem "to be losing their position and credit. Its inhabitants are "distinguished for the practice of fraud; this one town being "the source of more litigation under the British rule than all the "towns of the district put together." This, however, it must be remembered, was written many years ago. A later Deputy Commissioner speaks of the town as "a thriving municipality," and its inhabitants as "generally well-to-do." The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin. At the last census many labourers had temporarily left the town to seek employment on the railway works. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	8,527	4,353	4,174
	1881	8,378	4,243	4,136
Municipal limits	1868	8,527	...	...
	1875	8,276	...	...
	1881	8,378	...	...

Kilá Sobhá Singh.

Kilá Sobhá Singh is situated about five miles to the south-east of Pasrúr, and 23 miles in the same direction from Siálkot. It contains 4,521 inhabitants, 2,397 males and 2,124 females. It is a rather large and well-built town, with many of its houses of *pakká* bricks and its principal streets paved. It was founded about a century ago by Sardár Bágh Singh, who erected a mud fort and called it after his son Sobhá Singh. The place must not be confounded with Kilá Súbhá Singh, which is situated in the same *tahsíl* about 16 miles off. The inhabitants are chiefly Kashmírí shawl-weavers. There are no objects of antiquarian interest in the town. Outside the town there are three tanks for ablutionary purposes, one on the north-east made by Rájomal Khatrí, one on the east by Pandit Anokhá, and one on the north by Sardár Sohan Singh. It was constituted a third class municipality in 1867. The Municipal Committee consists of three official and seven non-official members; but under the elective system about to be introduced the Municipal Board will consist of six elected and three appointed members, electing a President from amongst themselves. Its income for the past few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from an octroi tax varying from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 6-4 per cent. Good shawl-edging is manufactured here and exported to Amritsar, but the trade is falling into decay, and many of the Kashmírí weavers have left the town. Of late years many silk factories have been established, and the industry is in a promising condition. The chief trade is in sugar, grain, and other

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Kilá Sobhá Singh.

local produce. The principal public buildings are a police station, dispensary, post office, and schools for boys and girls. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	5,153	2,688	2,465
	1881	4,521	2,397	2,124
Municipal limits	1868	5,153	...	...
	1875	5,159	...	...
	1881	4,521	...	...

Zafarwál town.

The town of Zafarwál is situated about 25 miles to the south-east of Siálkot, on the east bank of the river Degh, and on the road to the foot of the hills below Dalhousie. It contains 4,978 inhabitants, 2,557 males and 2,421 females. It was founded, according to tradition, about four centuries ago, by one Jaffár Khán, a Bájwá Jat, to whom it owes its name. There are no objects of antiquarian interest. Zafarwál was the residence of the famous minstrel Mián Rám Bhagat, who died some years ago. The town is built in the usual style; most of the houses are of mud; there are a few well-built houses of burnt bricks and a *búzár* with a range of shops on either side.

The streets are narrow and tortuous; some of the principal ones have been paved with bricks. Much improvement has been effected of late years in the system of conservancy and drainage. It was constituted a third class municipality in 1867, with a committee consisting of six official members. Under the local Self-Government Scheme and the elective system of appointment of members now about to be introduced, the Municipal Board will consist of six elected and three appointed members, who will elect a President from amongst themselves. Its income for the past few years is shown in Table No. XLV. and is derived from an octroi tax varying from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 6-4 per cent. Its chief trade is in local produce, chiefly sugar and grain. Zafarwál is the head-quarters of a *tahsil*. Its principal public buildings are the *tahsíl* and police station, post office, dispensary, *sarai* or rest-house for travellers, and school. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The decrease in population is attributed to the unhealthiness of the town. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	5,641	2,905	2,736
	1881	4,978	2,557	2,421
Municipal limits	1868	5,641	...	...
	1875	4,975	...	...
	1881	4,978	...	...

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XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Sankhatrá town.

Sankhatrá is a large village built in the usual style; the houses are of mud, with a few belonging to the wealthier inhabitants built with bricks. The streets are narrow and tortuous; some of them have been paved with bricks. It has been classed as a town because it is a municipality. It is situated in the Zafarwál *tahsíl*, about 30 miles from Siálkot city. It contains 2,381 souls, 1,245 males and 1,136 females, chiefly Khatrís and Bhábrás. It is said to have been founded by Hemráj, a Khatrí, who gave it the name of Hemnagar, by which it was known for upwards of a century. In the time of Akbar, a famous *faqír* by name Sankhatrá, a Deo Jat, lived here, and the name of the place was changed to Sangatrah or Sankhatrá. His tomb is in existence a little distance to the north of the village. There are a few resident bankers, but the place is of no importance. It was constituted a municipality of the third class in 1867. The Municipal Committee consists of three official and five non-official members. Its principal trade is in sugar, the produce of neighbouring villages. The only public buildings are a school and post office. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	2,571	1,340	1,231
	1881	2,381	1,245	1,136
Municipal limits	1868	2,571	...	...
	1875	2,390	...	...
	1881	2,381	...	...

Nárowál town.

Nárowál, with its 4,558 inhabitants—2,489 males and 2,069 females—is situated in the Riah *tahsíl*, about 35 miles south-east of Siálkot. It was formerly the head-quarters of a *tahsíl*, which were in 1867 removed to Riah. It is not a place of much note; the only public buildings are a police station, *munsiff's* court, rest-house for district officers, post office, a school for girls, and a municipal committee meeting-house. The town has been much improved of late years. Many of the principal streets have been paved, drainage put in order, and some bridges built. Many of the houses are of brick and well-built. The Church of England Mission have established a small settlement of Native Christians here and keep up a middle class school, which is attended by the boys of the town and neighbouring villages. The school receives a grant from municipal funds of Rs. 500 a year. Nárowál is a third class municipal town with 12 members, of whom three are official and nine non-official: the latter are nominated by the Deputy Commissioner; but the elective system is about to be introduced shortly, and the Board

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Nárowál town.

will then consist of six elected and three appointed members. Its principal trade consists of agricultural produce, and it is famous for its leather-work: native saddles and shoes of superior make and finish are made here and sent to Amritsar and other parts. There are also some good workers in metals; good vessels of brass and copper are made. There are a few Kashmírí settlers who make *pashmina* shawl-edging, &c., which is sent to Amritsar for sale. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. The details in the margin give the population of suburbs. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	4,728	2,527	2,201
	1881	4,558	2,489	2,069
Municipal limits ...	1868	4,728	...	...
	1875	5,297	...	...
	1881	4,558	...	...

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Nárowál town	4,728	4,428
Mahianwala		130

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STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

SIÁLKOT DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE).

ARYA "PRESS," LAHORE.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population ..	..	..	..	1,004,695	..	1,012,148
Cultivated acres ..	..	..	..	825,874	853,742	860,102
Irrigated acres ..	..	..	..	402,508	421,147	482,678
Ditto (from Government works) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	12,12,804	12,18,622	12,29,146
Revenue from land, rupees ..	..	..	..	10,48,594	10,88,036	10,98,159
Gross revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	11,92,796	12,99,280	14,16,096
Number of kine ..	..	..	..	460,469	469,677	385,985
" sheep and goats ..	..	..	..	48,408	49,876	34,661
" camels ..	..	..	..	151	154	93
Miles of metalled roads ..	..	..	..	780	9	13
" unmetalled roads ..	..	..	..		972	747
" Railways ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police staff ..	..	..	431	609	573	545
Prisoners convicted ..	1,129	1,232	1,456	2,712	1,948	2,828
Civil suits,—number ..	2,147	2,603	3,654	9,356	17,755	10,466
" —value in rupees ..	1,51,471	1,24,314	1,78,575	3,92,642	6,89,771	7,95,993
Municipalities,—number ..	..	..	..	..	9	9
" —income in rupees ..	..	..	..	27,215	33,759	38,611
Dispensaries,—number of ..	..	..	..	1	5	5
" —patients ..	..	..	..	7,360	30,678	38,334
Schools,—number of ..	..	..	102	253	124	106
" —scholars ..	..	..	3,505	7,861	5,526	5,064

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XLI, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																	
Rain-gauge station.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Average.
Sadr in Jail ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	240	490	557	270	288	277	280	350	347	341
Sialkot ..	334	408	461	412	325	339	244	409	261	562	592	320	297	261	214	306	303	363
Daska ..	371	320	367	257	347	254	186	425	245	334	443	222	190	191	116	302	230	218
Pasrur ..	340	288	415	294	278	320	283	486	192	451	501	206	337	190	294	374	383	328
Zafarwal ..	321	362	282	258	204	306	339	476	202	455	422	292	378	244	298	404	292	340
Raya ..	258	300	333	236	103	200	210	355	170	475	458	177	164	68	71	207	197	240

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

1	2	3	1	2	3
MONTHS.	Annual Averages.		MONTHS.	Annual Averages.	
	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.		No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.
January ..	2	10	September ..	4	34
February ..	3	19	October ..	1	4
March ..	4	18	November ..		4
April ..	1	17	December ..	1	8
May ..	2	11	1st October to 1st January ..	2	15
June ..	3	28	1st January to 1st April ..	10	48
July ..	11	120	1st April to 1st October ..	27	301
August ..	6	91	Whole year ..	89	364

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1	2	3	4	5
Tahsil Stations.	Average fall in tenths of an inch, from 1873-74 to 1877-78.			
	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October.	Whole year.
Pasrur ..	58	43	271	372
Raya ..	42	34	249	325
Zafarwal ..	34	30	252	316
Daska ..	41	30	237	308

Note.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IV, showing TEMPERATURE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	Temperature in shade (in degrees Fahrenheit).								
	May.			*July.*			*December.*		
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.
1868-69 ..	113·0	60·0	86·5	112·0	70·0	88·5	76·0	34·0	55·6
1869-70 ..	119·0	71·0	94·42	115·0	71·0	88·36	80·0	30·0	55·12
1870-71 ..	116·0	65·0	91·1	108·0	73·0	89·8	74·0	33·0	56·6
1871-72 ..	114·0	60·0	87·62	107·0	69·0	84·73	74·0	32·0	53·18
1872-73 ..	120·0	63·0	88·22	108·0	70·0	88·48	79·0	29·0	55·12
1873-74 ..	120·0	61·0	83·27	118·0	71·0	90·32	82·0	31·0	54·35
1874-75 ..	120·0	60·0	92·12	110·0	74·0	89·89	84·0	31·0	60·47
1875-76 ..	118·0	64·0	91·41	115·0	67·0	90·0	79·0	39·0	58·92
1876-77 ..	117·0	89·7	59·0	119·0	87·5	75·0	78·5		
1877-78 ..	107·5	83·9	60·3	109·7	91·8	70·3	70·7	55·9	40·4
1878-79 ..	100·0	81·8	62·1	119·5	88·9	69·3	80·1	55·4	32·6
1879-80 ..	116·0	90·3	68·3	104·5	89·8	72·8	73·2	54·4	33·6
1880-81 ..	113·0	67·3	91·1	100·5	67·8	85·2	78·7	36·5	35·6
1881-82 ..	115·0	88·3	57·1	107·5	86·5	69·3	79·7	50·9	35·1

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	District.	Tahsil. Sialkot.	Tahsil. Pasrur.	Tahsil. Raya.	Tahsil. Zafarwal.
Total square miles	1,958	637	543	476	30[illegible]
Cultivated square miles	1,344	446	389	274	23[illegible]
Culturable square miles	284	117	57	88	2[illegible]
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)	1,297	454	349	268	22[illegible]
Total population	1,012,148	402,825	251,928	194,205	163,19[illegible]
Urban population	83,990	59,174	12,899	4,558	7,35[illegible]
Rural population	928,158	343,651	239,029	189,647	155,831
Total population per square mile	517	632	464	408	54[illegible]
Rural population per square mile	474	539	449	399	51[illegible]
Towns & villages. Over 10,000 souls	1	1	..	..	..
5,000 to 10,000	2	1	1	..	..
3,000 to 5,000	12	7	2	1	2
2,000 to 3,000	19	6	8	2	3
1,000 to 2,000	142	62	34	28	18
500 to 1,000	373	122	93	97	61
Under 500	1,763	595	437	333	398
Total	2,312	794	575	461	482
Occupied houses .. Towns	12,172	8,095	2,323	657	1,097
Occupied houses .. Villages	102,090	36,100	24,409	23,250	18,331
Unoccupied houses .. Towns	6,531	4,806	542	296	797
Unoccupied houses .. Villages	22,412	8,465	4,483	2,733	6,731
Resident families .. Towns	22,150	15,995	2,871	1,392	1,892
Resident families .. Villages	201,902	67,111	64,846	39,383	30,562

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			MALES PER 1,000 OF BOTH SEXES.		DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY TAHSIL.			
DISTRICTS.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Sialkot.	Pasrur.	Raya.	Zafarwal.
Umballa ..	624	1,064	561	634	584	10	20	1[illegible]
Jullundur ..	466	1,436	588	565	275	56	90	4[illegible]
Amritsar ..	7,430	17,806	377	431	927	1,009	5,146	348
Gurdaspur ..	15,294	15,542	295	313	1,060	1,672	6,109	6,45[illegible]
Lahore ..	3,679	27,113	415	570	799	920	1,832	128
Gujranwala ..	20,018	23,459	362	362	8,805	8,593	2,189	431
Ferozepore ..	116	1,277	603	644	97	7	5	7
Rawalpindi ..	296	6,217	564	824	239	27	2	28
Jhelum ..	423	3,007	666	703	325	23	58	[illegible]2[illegible]
Gujrat ..	9,719	7,949	511	392	7,418	1,010	973	318
Mooltan ..	47	1,375	617	746	31	9	3	4
Peshawar ..	284	2,956	630	824	234	43	1	6
N.-W. P. and Oudh ..	5,574	..	656	..	5,320	73	114	67
Kashmir ..	24,491	..	366	..	15,967	1,612	944	6,068
Europe, &c. ..	1,069	..	881	..	1,068	..	1	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	District.			Tahsils.				Villages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Sialkot.	Pasrur.	Raya.	Zafarwal.	
Persons ..	1,012,148	..	..	402,825	251,928	194,205	163,190	928,158
Males ..	..	529,661	..	215,094	134,180	104,472	85,915	494,007
Females ..	..	..	472,487	187,731	117,748	89,733	77,275	434,151
Hindus ..	299,311	161,044	138,267	129,039	57,886	53,214	59,172	272,979
Sikhs ..	40,195	23,121	17,074	14,182	12,457	11,084	2,472	36,419
Jains ..	1,388	745	643	876	406	24	82	51
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zoroastrians ..	7	5	2	7	..	..	..	..
Musalmans ..	669,712	353,581	316,131	257,341	181,161	129,796	101,414	616,572
Christians ..	1,535	1,165	370	1,380	18	87	50	157
Others and unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European & Eurasian Christians	1,282	1,034	248	1,273	..	3	6	..
Sunnis ..	638,069	336,921	301,148	244,823	169,459	126,056	97,731	589,[illegible]
Shiahs ..	2,662	1,281	1,381	224	661	1,281	496	1,064
Wahabis ..	134	82	52	25	94	15	..	112

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Distribution by Tahsils.			
Language.	District.	Sialkot.	Pasrur.	Raya.	Zafarwal.
Hindustani ..	7,851	7,507	155	74	115
Bagri ..	15	12	3	..	..
Panjabi ..	979,437	370,860	251,464	194,106	163,007
Bilochi ..	24	24	..	..	..
Pashtu ..	299	268	26	2	3
Kashmiri ..	716	481	226	2	7
Sindhi ..	1	1	..	..	..
Persian ..	5	5	..	..	..
English ..	1,280	1,271	..	2	7

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Total Numbers.			Males, by religion.				Proportion per mille of population.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalman.	
	Total population ..	1,012,148	539,661	472,487	161,044	23,121	745	353,481	[illegible]
1	Jat ..	266,040	146,222	119,818	38,643	15,504	..	92,063	[illegible]
2	Rajput ..	57,269	30,650	26,619	6,300	231	..	24,119	[illegible]
12	Awan ..	19,753	10,402	9,351	..	..	..	10,402	[illegible]
8	Gujar ..	11,642	6,856	4,786	437	..	..	6,419	[illegible]
7	Arain ..	65,241	34,283	30,958	6	..	..	34,277	[illegible]
17	Shekh ..	11,636	5,855	5,781	..	..	..	5,855	[illegible]
3	Brahman ..	36,100	19,730	16,370	19,554	175	..	1	36
24	Saiyad ..	12,849	6,523	6,326	..	..	..	6,523	13
35	Faqirs ..	6,156	3,385	2,771	23	16	..	3,345	6
21	Nai ..	20,569	10,893	9,676	1,231	72	..	9,590	20
25	Mirasi ..	12,921	6,696	6,225	5	..	..	6,691	13
14	Banya ..	10,795	5,628	5,167	5,624	4	..	..	11
16	Khatri ..	18,440	10,338	8,102	9,663	670	..	4	18
69	Bhatia ..	5,784	3,049	2,735	2,523	526	..	..	6
10	Arora ..	15,793	8,322	7,471	7,153	1,157	..	12	16
44	Khojah ..	5,550	2,791	2,759	..	..	..	2,791	5
52	Labana ..	6,584	3,435	3,149	2,520	884	..	31	7
26	Kashmiri ..	19,153	9,655	9,498	..	..	..	9,655	19
64	Changar ..	7,139	3,566	3,573	38	1	..	3,527	7
4	Chuhra ..	78,980	41,495	37,485	10,309	177	..	30,999	78
5	Chamar ..	8,076	4,307	3,769	4,293	3	..	11	8
19	Mochi ..	15,003	7,739	7,264	7	1	..	7,731	15
9	Julaha ..	27,140	14,500	12,640	8	..	..	14,492	27
15	Jhinwar ..	35,314	18,190	17,124	10,462	182	..	7,546	35
22	Lohar ..	18,584	9,590	8,994	856	56	..	8,678	18
11	Tarkhan ..	41,781	21,981	19,800	3,704	1,188	..	17,089	41
13	Kumhar ..	29,718	15,833	13,880	5,228	161	60	10,384	29
32	Dhobi ..	13,988	7,359	6,629	200	..	..	7,159	14
23	Teli ..	13,652	7,149	6,503	9	..	..	7,140	13
30	Sunar ..	8,947	4,727	4,220	3,396	302	..	1,029	9
49	Barwala ..	16,901	9,029	7,872	2,073	1	..	6,955	17
78	Batwal ..	13,190	6,843	6,347	6,592	1	..	250	13
57	Meg ..	28,705	14,710	13,995	14,655	8	..	47	28

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
6	Pathan	4,118	2,289	1,829
36	Chhimba	1,577	877	700
37	Mughal	4,537	2,357	2,180
38	Qassab	1,927	967	960
40	Jogi	3,282	1,697	1,585
42	Mallah	1,831	958	873
46	Dogar	2,006	1,121	885
48	Parhai	4,225	2,189	2,036
53	Bairagi	1,065	713	352
56	Kalal	1,987	971	1,016
61	Darzi	1,206	563	[illegible]
62	Bhat	1,646	634	1,012
67	Lilari	2,599	1,353	1,246
70	Ulama	1,946	991	955
72	Sansi	1,736	958	778
80	Rawal	1,244	583	661
88	Bhabra	1,773	931	842
93	Raj	817	367	450
113	Chamrang	2,602	1,322	1,280
117	Pakhiwara	2,441	1,282	1,159
128	Bahrupia	1,052	533	519
177	Garri	685	382	303

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	DETAILS.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual figures for religions.	All religions ..	283,284	172,436	226,822	239,293	29,555	60,818
	Hindus ..	86,917	48,604	64,744	68,901	9,383	20,762
	Sikhs ..	11,164	5,489	10,339	9,430	1,618	2,155
	Jains ..	393	261	294	297	58	85
	Buddhists ..	...	..	..	..	..	..
	Musalmans ..	183,836	117,895	151,262	160,435	18,485	37,801
	Christians ..	974	186	178	169	13	15
Distribution of every 10,000 souls of each age.	All ages ..	5,249	3,650	4,203	5,063	548	1,287
	0—10 ..	9,949	9,773	49	224	2	3
	10—15 ..	9,091	6,556	892	3,403	16	41
	15—20 ..	6,544	1,610	3,376	8,234	80	155
	20—25 ..	3,859	231	5,925	9,460	216	309
	25—30 ..	2,236	102	7,429	9,325	335	573
	30—40 ..	1,205	70	8,249	8,707	546	1,223
	40—50 ..	873	47	8,110	7,082	1,017	2,371
	50—60 ..	819	43	7,460	5,137	1,721	4,819
	Over 60 ..	692	58	6,083	2,393	3,225	7,549

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1877 ..	..	..	..	9,638	7,470	17,108	1	20	11,849
1878 ..	..	..	..	13,268	9,853	23,121	2	689	16,201
1879 ..	..	..	..	13,066	10,307	23,373	42	8,158	14,921
1880 ..	19,879	16,834	36,713	12,501	10,084	22,585	1	21	13,369
1881 ..	23,349	20,337	43,686	15,176	13,203	28,379	313	16	19,315

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII, and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI A, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total
January ..	1,790	1,799	2,195	1,712	2,160	9,656
February ..	1,201	1,585	2,110	1,304	1,527	7,727
March ..	1,188	1,776	2,056	1,299	1,279	7,598
April ..	1,130	1,725	1,522	1,148	1,079	6,612
May ..	1,674	2,716	2,578	1,466	1,730	10,173
June ..	2,616	1,730	1,899	1,571	1,426	8,573
July ..	1,703	1,828	1,486	1,870	1,352	7,189
August ..	1,218	1,001	1,266	1,975	1,572	7,032
September ..	1,132	1,779	1,770	3,019	3,345	11,045
October ..	1,329	2,968	2,582	3,041	5,261	15,121
November ..	1,316	2,648	2,218	2,524	4,505	13,211
December ..	1,402	2,066	1,860	2,167	3,133	10,628
Total ..	17,108	23,121	23,373	22,585	28,379	114,566

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. III of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI B, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	1,462	1,183	1,514	1,287	1,357	6,803
February ..	895	1,037	1,382	939	929	5,182
March ..	835	1,166	1,151	814	766	4,732
April ..	703	1,203	753	755	669	4,083
May ..	1,060	1,703	1,285	987	1,118	6,153
June ..	1,358	1,101	904	1,073	892	5,328
July ..	1,214	816	819	854	805	4,508
August ..	867	576	709	1,255	871	4,278
September ..	724	1,325	1,197	2,065	1,898	7,209
October ..	850	2,436	1,979	2,120	4,046	11,431
November ..	918	2,158	1,764	1,782	3,644	10,266
December ..	954	1,557	1,464	1,429	2,320	7,724
TOTAL ..	11,840	16,261	14,921	15,300	19,315	77,697

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		INSANE.		BLIND.		DEAF AND DUMB.		LEPERS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions	Total ..	168	71	2,601	2,258	654	370	306	79
	Villages ..	141	66	2,391	2,084	608	334	291	73
Hindus ..		70	25	710	553	231	120	77	10
Sikhs ..		9	2	85	65	18	9	6	5
Musalmans ..		79	44	1,806	1,640	405	241	228	64

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1		2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.		FEMALES.	
		Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.		Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
All religions	Total ..	9,525	19,988	455	408	Musalmans ..	5,068	5,881	340	148
	Villages ..	7,174	14,078	316	135	Christians ..	53	974	41	192
Hindus ..		3,714	11,722	46	46	Tahsil Sialkot ..	4,339	9,808	210	320
Sikhs ..		604	1,550	28	22	" Pasrur ..	2,517	4,818	90	23
Jains ..		86	356	..	..	" Raya ..	1,430	2,694	66	35
Buddhists ..		..	..	..	..	" Zafarwal ..	1,239	2,673	89	30

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.						
	Irrigated.										
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated.	Total area assessed.	Gross assessment.	Unappropriated culturable waste, the property of Govt.
1868-69 ..	..	402,508	423,366	825,874	97,908	131,022	106,520	425,450	1,251,324	1,212,804	1,236
1873-74 ..	..	421,147	432,595	853,742	90,071	115,399	192,339	397,809	1,251,551	1,218,622	3,540
1878-79 ..	..	432,628	427,474	860,102	87,980	106,664	198,813	393,457	1,253,559	1,229,146	2,457
Tahsil details for 1878-79—											
Tahsil Sialkot ..	..	170,308	114,989	285,297	62,000	12,769	47,560	122,329	407,626	456,831	407
" Pasrur ..	..	150,989	97,695	248,684	..	36,500	62,554	99,054	347,738	301,515	220
" Raya ..	..	68,255	107,411	175,666	..	56,692	72,122	128,814	304,480	261,498	1,595
" Zafarwal ..	..	43,076	107,379	150,455	25,980	703	16,577	43,260	193,715	209,302	235

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	WHOLE DISTRICT.				TAHSIL SIALKOT.				TAHSIL PASRUR.				TAHSIL RAYA.				TAHSIL ZAFARWAL.			
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
NOT BEING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES, AND PAYING IN COMMON (ZAMINDARI).																				
1,000 to revenue. Held by individuals or families under the ordinary law.	2	2	2	2,979	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2,148	1	1	1	831	..	..	..	..
,000 rupees revenue and under.—As above ..	20	18	20	11,872	4	4	4	7,231	9	9	9	3,181	7	5	7	1,460	..	..	..	..
TARY CULTIVATING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.																				
.. Paying the revenue and holding the land in common.	84	56	325	28,347	38	38	376	10,916	20	4	183	6,199	15	7	165	8,940	11	7	101	3,292
.. The land and revenue being divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by the law of inheritance.	47	40	2,251	21,574	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	87	46	40	2,241	21,487	..	..	..	..
.. In which possession is the measure of right in all lands.	253	229	12,610	152,632	221	221	10,610	126,753	7	7	42	2,943	25	1	1,958	22,936	..	..	..	..
imper- ttidari- chara. In which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common land being the amount of the share or the extent of land held in severalty.	2,104	1,845	76,682	1,029,825	623	623	21,251	261,840	568	568	18,984	332,349	416	222	13,734	245,010	497	442	22,713	190,626
of Government not falling under any previous and paying revenue direct to Government in the of—																				
…s, including individuals rewarded for service …rwise, but not purchasers of Government waste.	5	4	5	668	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	610	3	3	3	58	..	..	..	..
…ors who have redeemed the revenue and are not …s of any village community nor included in any …s class.	2	2	6	318	2	2	6	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
…rs of Government waste paying revenue direct to …ment and not included in any previous class..	1	..	2	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	227	..	..	..	..
…nt waste, reserved or unassigned ..	4	4	..	4,386	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	221	1	1	..	3,491	2	2	..	674
TOTAL ..	[illegible]	2,910	92,493	1,252,828	888	885	32,247	407,059	600	592	19,231	347,738	515	979	18,111	304,440	516	451	22,814	193,592

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIII of the Revenue Report for 1878-79.

[Tab]le No. XVI, showing TENURES not held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	District Sialkot.		Tahsil Sialkot.		Tahsil Pasrur.		Tahsil Raya.		Tahsil Zafarwal.	
NATURE OF TENURE.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.
A.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.										
[Paying] rent [in cash]: (a) Paying the amount of Government revenue only to the proprietors	3,840	7,435	1,437	2,278	1,435	2,698	7	44	961	2,420
(b) Paying such amount, plus a cash Malikanah	13,348	44,954	6,095	18,100	2,088	10,210	3,635	12,523	1,530	4,121
(c) Paying at stated cash rates per acre	432	959	410	877	22	82	..	..	..	..
(d) Paying lump sums (cash) for their holdings	585	389	332	516	89	214	..	..	164	159
Total paying rent in cash	18,205	54,237	8,274	21,766	3,634	13,204	3,642	12,567	2,655	6,700
[Paying] rent [in k]ind: (a) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind. (1) Paying ½ produce and more	1,555	3,449	831	1,901	300	686	16	59	408	803
(2) ⅓ produce and less than ½ produce	370	690	130	222	25	18	10	49	205	401
(b) Paying a fixed quantity of grain for their holdings, with or without a further cash contribution	10	80	10	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total paying rent in kind	1,935	4,219	971	2,203	325	704	26	108	613	1,204
Grand Total of Tenants with rights of occupancy	20,140	58,456	9,245	23,969	3,959	13,908	3,668	12,675	3,268	7,904
B.—TENANTS HOLDING CONDITIONALLY.										
[illegible]	65	264	28	108	..	..	31	148	4	8
[[illegible]] for life	822	2,381	61	411	22	47	..	..	739	1,923
[[illegible]] for period: (a) Written	191	1,479	73	369	20	38	89	1,016	9	54
[[illegible]] basis: (b) Not written	1,675	1,897	1,090	976	150	172	75	242	360	467
Subject to village service and payment of rent										
C.—TENANTS-AT-WILL.										
Paying in cash	43,875	128,398	19,432	46,312	10,900	42,597	8,511	25,535	4,730	13,018
Paying in kind: (a) ½ produce and more	27,129	19,357	10,122	23,665	4,377	11,550	2,125	9,347	9,000	26,300
(b) less than ½ produce	7,073	18,969	944	1,723	1,006	1,963	2,120	3,329	4,000	7,000
D.—PARTIES HOLDING AND CULTIVATING SERVICE-GRANTS FROM PROPRIETORS FREE OF ALL REVENUE.										
[illegible]	2,547	1,431	1,364	818	1,000	646	125	103	455	394
Conditional on service	3,084	4,894	1,190	979	3,167	1,929	755	789	542	614
Grand Total of Tenures	131,777	258,490	43,314	103,227	24,658	72,730	14,812	58,781	25,095	56,566

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIII of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No. of estates.	Total acres.	Acres held under cultivating leases.		Remaining acres.			Average yearly income, 1877-78 to 1881-82.
			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner.	
Whole District ..	10	5,748	1,545	3,122	..	855	221	377
Tahsil Sialkot ..	5	1,194	713	101	..	380	..	..
" Pasrur ..	2	429	147	55	..	..	221	..
" Raya ..	1	3,471	535	2,936	..	..	..	..
" Zafarwal ..	2	655	150	30	..	475	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Reduction of revenue, in rupees.
Roads ..	911	20,585	437
Canals ..	..	..	..
State Railways ..	..	..	..
Guaranteed Railways ..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	4,817	41,897	250
Total ..	5,728	62,482	687

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
YEARS.	Total	Rice	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makai.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
1873-74 ..	851,929	77,725	412,265	53,765	1,311	39,295	66,793	6,995	9,581	514	4,329	45,288	..	45,012	14,918
1874-75 ..	856,211	87,398	377,764	69,384	1,418	49,950	54,954	15,244	10,287	1,085	4,220	35,234	..	53,097	14,486
1875-76 ..	838,775	80,560	326,786	82,872	3,815	56,247	103,089	16,350	9,921	213	4,266	31,592	..	35,187	6,437
1876-77 ..	628,990	74,100	197,000	27,100	12,300	33,000	122,500	21,500	22,100	140	5,785	11,425	..	29,909	3,006
1877-78 ..	769,305	16,466	356,208	26,826	1,379	35,035	141,831	27,521	1,798	446	4,963	35,065	..	40,848	7,296
1878-79 ..	840,889	49,705	352,499	37,592	3,694	47,020	190,649	2,127	4,487	518	4,083	37,836	..	43,646	7,080
1879-80 ..	836,758	60,368	329,176	49,057	5,162	65,116	117,157	19,702	7,062	369	4,489	40,105	..	45,762	8,065
1880-81 ..	826,682	64,262	328,284	42,502	4,590	66,554	116,112	10,407	8,340	392	4,827	36,143	..	42,856	5,098
1881-82 ..	877,410	78,403	350,513	39,757	4,372	57,220	103,836	11,161	8,344	591	5,890	44,168	..	46,439	12,075
NAME OF TAHSIL.	TAHSIL AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, FROM 1877-78 TO 1881-82.														
Sialkot ..	290,656	19,208	96,518	16,111	1,898	25,170	60,762	5,361	2,912	142	1,861	17,882	..	15,848	3,820
Pasrur ..	223,380	11,656	108,655	6,503	68	11,496	35,754	4,505	1,452	195	1,140	11,947	..	10,267	2,247
Raya ..	171,279	12,684	84,272	6,712	416	8,353	17,749	1,738	719	44	1,152	4,910	..	8,016	1,255
Zafarwal ..	144,646	10,293	53,491	9,821	1,317	11,170	19,619	779	1,823	83	739	4,414	..	9,887	1,118
TOTAL ..	829,960	53,841	343,886	39,147	3,689	54,159	133,878	12,384	6,206	463	4,913	39,152	..	43,910	8,446

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1			2			3
Nature of crop.			Rent per acre of land suited for the various crops, as it stood in 1881-82.			Average produce per acre as estimated in 1881-82.
			Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice		Maximum	22	2	0	1,000
		Minimum	1	8	0	
Indigo		Maximum	..	..	..	..
		Minimum	..	..	..	
Cotton		Maximum	15	0	0	82
		Minimum	2	0	0	
Sugar		Maximum	40	0	0	1,204
		Minimum	1	10	6	
Opium		Maximum	..	..	..	..
		Minimum	..	..	..	
Tobacco		Maximum	26	0	0	787
		Minimum	4	0	0	
Wheat	Irrigated	Maximum	21	0	0	847
		Minimum	3	5	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	14	0	0	
		Minimum	1	15	9	
Inferior grains	Irrigated	Maximum	10	12	6	504
		Minimum	1	6	6	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	7	11	0	
		Minimum	1	1	0	
Oil seeds	Irrigated	Maximum	12	5	0	475
		Minimum	2	0	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	6	0	0	
		Minimum	0	15	8	
Fibres	Irrigated	Maximum	12	0	0	364
		Minimum	2	0	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	12	0	0	
		Minimum	1	0	0	
Gram		..	..	..	..	..
Barley		..	..	..	..	..
Bajra		..	..	..	..	..
Jawar		..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables		..	..	..	..	..
Tea		..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kind of stock.	Whole district for the years			Tahsils for the year 1878-79.			
	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.	Sialkot.	Pasrur.	Raya.	Zafarwal.
Cows and bullocks	460,460	469,677	385,985	225,000	76,082	42,390	42,513
Horses	8,960	9,138	4,676	2,200	1,616	670	190
Ponies	4,411	4,499	1,137	308	379	375	75
Donkeys	8,640	8,812	3,999	1,787	1,442	365	405
Sheep and goats	48,408	49,376	34,661	10,800	18,140	3,811	1,910
Pigs	500	..	180	95	..	..	85
Camels	151	154	93	50	28	..	15
Carts	1,158	1,181	1,326	1,029	104	129	64
Ploughs	106,530	108,669	94,740	42,200	23,491	13,175	15,880
Boats	40	49	35	35	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.			Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.			Towns.	Villages.	Total
1	Total population ..	29,322	292,456	321,778	17	Agricultural labourers ..	384	7,708	8,092
2	Occupation specified ..	27,811	279,698	307,509	18	Pastoral ..	133	2,435	2,568
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined.	3,548	152,590	156,138	19	Cooks and other servants ..	1,178	998	2,176
					20	Water-carriers ..	811	7,304	8,115
4	Civil Administration ..	1,272	3,288	4,560	21	Sweepers and scavengers ..	820	13,204	14,024
5	Army ..	1,895	430	2,325	22	Workers in reed, cane, leaves, straw, &c.	191	947	1,138
6	Religion ..	947	4,446	5,393					
7	Barbers ..	550	5,097	5,647	23	Workers in leather ..	123	1,162	1,285
8	Other professions ..	706	3,708	4,414	24	Boot-makers ..	403	4,404	4,807
9	Money-lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.	763	2,822	3,585	25	Workers in wool and pashm	831	621	1,452
					26	" " silk ..	52	19	71
10	Dealers in grain and flour ..	1,690	9,436	11,126	27	" " cotton ..	1,648	22,626	24,274
11	Corn-grinders, parchers, &c.	189	775	964	28	" " wood ..	704	7,312	8,016
12	Confectioners, green-grocers, &c.	593	1,001	1,594	29	Potters ..	255	5,279	5,534
					30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver.	407	2,069	2,476
13	Carriers and boatmen ..	577	1,568	2,145					
14	Landowners ..	1,825	86,610	88,435	31	Workers in iron ..	257	3,387	3,644
15	Tenants ..	1,106	50,097	51,203	32	General labourers ..	1,002	4,350	5,352
16	Joint-cultivators ..	63	1,004	1,067	33	Beggars, faqirs, and the like	1,616	12,832	14,448

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII A of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Buildings.	Dyeing and manufacturing of dyes.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	5	11,337	238	85	170	1,679	2,491	41	191	463
Number of workmen in large works. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	20	23,727	313	85	1,091	3,280	5,682	132	689	1,271
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	563	20,80,987	49,628	4,646	62,134	2,78,983	8,52,300	42,748	93,191	2,07,613

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Leather.	Pottery, common and glazed.	Oil-pressing and refining.	Pashmina and Shawls.	Carpets.	Gold, silver, and jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	1,941	2,123	682	151	..	810	1,189	23,616
Number of workmen in large works. Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	3,845	3,540	1,583	847	..	1,333	3,754	50,951
Value of plant in large works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	5,16,077	1,49,855	3,02,515	42,167	..	16,99,370	2,05,995	65,88,722

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82.

Table No. XXV, showing RIVER TRAFFIC.

1	2	3	4	5	6
TRADE.		PRINCIPAL MERCHANDISE CARRIED.	Average duration of Voyage in days.		Distance in miles.
From	To		Summer, or floods.	Winter or low water.	
Akhnur	Mithankot	Grain of all kinds, sugar, salt, spices, ghi, country cloth, silk and wool.	20	30	453

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 759, 760 of the Famine Report.

Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES.

a. Tahsil and thanahs.
b. Police stations.
c. Police out-posts.
d. Large villages and halting places.
e. Municipalities.

	Sialkot, a.	Phuklian, b	Gondal, d.	Pul Ferry.	Kuluwal, e.	Marri Ferry.	Sambrial, b.	Jamki, e.	Daska, a.	Dharmkot, b.	Bhulowali encamping-ground, d.	Budianah, c.	Pasrur, a.	Killa Soba Singh, b.	Zafarwal, a.	Sankhatra, e.	Satrah, b.	Narowal, b.	Raya, c.	Miani, b.	Mitranwali, e.	Philloura, b.	Ghuenki, c.	Tutlah, c.
Sialkot																								
Phuklian	20																							
Gondal	12	8																						
Pul Ferry	15	4	6																					
Kuluwal	12	16	11	16																				
Marri Ferry	12	8	6	11	6																			
Sambrial	13	24	15	24	9	14																		
Jamki	14	31	25	29	15	19	6																	
Daska	19	36	28	34	18	23	10	4																
Dharmkot	26	43	34	40	30	33	19	13	9															
Bhulowal	12	30	21	27	16	23	10	5	8	13														
Budianah	11	28	20	25	20	22	18	12	15	20	8													
Pasrur	19	36	29	34	30	32	22	16	16	18	12	8												
Killa Soba Singh	25	4	36	42	36	39	50	24	24	24	21	16	6											
Zafarwal	24	36	34	33	34	37	36	30	32	32	24	18	15	12										
Sankhatra	31	43	40	42	39	43	41	33	33	32	27	21	15	9	8									
Satrah	25	42	34	40	54	56	25	15	15	9	15	15	10	17	24	25								
Narowal	38	45	45	43	45	48	48	36	36	33	27	27	18	13	18	10	24							
Raya	40	54	49	55	49	52	48	38	38	28	30	29	21	18	30	22	18	11						
Miani	60	75	70	76	70	77	51	42	40	42	48	50	40	39	51	43	31	33	21					
Mitranwali	20	37	30	35	16	19	9	9	6	14	12	21	22	29	47	46	22	40	39	40				
Philloura	13	24	24	22	24	25	24	19	21	28	14	7	9	12	11	15	18	22	30	48	25			
Ghuenki	9	26	18	25	14	27	7	6	9	17	3	9	10	22	28	29	17	30	26	38	13	15		
Tutlah	32	47	42	48	42	45	40	29	30	28	24	21	13	14	24	18	15	9	8	28	36	21	30	

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
	Number of seers and chittanks per rupee.																													
Year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jawar.		Bajra.		Rice (fine).		Urd dal.		Potatoes.		Cotton (cleaned).		Sugar (refined).		Ghi (cow's).		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (Lahori).	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62 ..	17	15	25	8	15	14	..	..	19	9	18	10	7	15	10	12	..	..	3	12	2	6	2	1	111	15	7	7	11	11
1862-63 ..	25	14	41	12	39	6	..	..	23	13	23	5	8	6	14	3	..	..	4	3	2	7	1	15	111	15	7	7	9	8
1863-64 ..	35	15	66	7	43	6	..	..	43	7	45	8	9	4	17	12	..	..	2	1	2	10	2	2	111	15	7	7	9	5
1864-65 ..	32	6	55	1	60	1	..	..	39	11	33	3	9	5	12	6	..	..	1	6	2	13	2	1	141	15	7	7	9	6
1865-66 ..	24	4	44	14	23	12	..	..	28	11	25	7	9	3	14	11	..	..	2	12	3	1	1	13	111	15	7	7	9	6
1866-67 ..	19	12	36	3	25	12	..	..	24	4	21	6	7	6	13	13	..	..	2	5	2	2	1	11	111	15	6	8	9	5
1867-68 ..	18	14	26	2	20	4	..	..	20	12	18	7	7	4	11	14	..	..	3	..	2	6	1	6	106	6	5	9	9	5
1868-69 ..	15	..	23	1	16	11	..	..	16	3	16	5	7	3	10	2	..	..	2	15	2	6	1	7	107	5	7	10	9	5
1869-70 ..	21	1	16	11	10	4	..	..	10	12	11	3	5	9	7	8	..	..	2	9	2	2	1	7	109	3	7	7	9	6
1870-71 ..	13	2	16	9	12	13	..	..	16	6	16	1	6	5	11	1	..	..	2	5	2	3	1	11	110	2	7	4	9	3
1871-72 ..	17	8	27	..	19	..	21	..	24	..	22	..	13	..	13	..	12	..	2	12	2	12	1	8	110	..	8	..	10	..
1872-73 ..	23	..	29	..	20	..	28	8	28	..	25	..	16	..	16	..	10	..	3	4	2	12	1	10	110	..	8	..	10	4
1873-74 ..	30	..	27	..	27	..	23	..	26	..	21	..	15	..	19	..	12	..	2	8	2	12	1	12	120	..	8	..	10	..
1874-75 ..	24	..	24	..	22	..	29	..	30	..	30	..	14	..	19	..	16	..	3	..	3	..	1	14	90	..	8	..	10	4
1875-76 ..	21	9	25	..	27	..	25	..	27	..	27	..	14	..	16	..	16	..	2	8	3	8	1	12	120	..	8	..	10	..
1876-77 ..	25	..	48	..	42	..	35	..	38	..	34	..	17	..	17	..	16	..	3	4	3	..	1	12	120	..	8	..	10	4
1877-78 ..	13	8	17	..	16	..	17	..	19	..	16	..	10	..	10	..	16	..	2	8	2	12	1	12	140	..	8	..	9	12
1878-79 ..	12	..	17	8	14	..	14	..	14	8	14	..	5	8	11	..	16	..	2	8	1	12	1	8	120	..	8	..	10	4
1879-80 ..	12	8	15	..	15	8	17	..	17	..	16	..	9	..	13	..	20	..	..	..	2	4	1	7	110	..	8	..	10	12
1880-81 ..	15	..	24	..	15	..	10	..	20	..	17	8	6	..	15	..	16	..	2	..	2	..	1	7	110	..	8	..	12	..
1881-82 ..	20	8	32	..	25	..	27	..	17	..	24	..	7	..	15	8	20	..	3	8	2	8	1	9	120	..	8	..	12	8

Note.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 209 S. of 16th August 1872), and represent the average prices for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Wages of Labour per day.				Carts per day.		Camels per day.		Donkeys per score per day.		Boats per day.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.								
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1868-69 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	2 0 0		0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0		2 6 0	
1873-74 ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	2 0 0		0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0		2 0 0	0 8 0
1878-79 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
1879-80 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
1880-81 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
1881-82 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue.	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	Excise.		Stamps.	Total Collections.
					Spirits.	Drugs.		
1868-69 ..	10,48,594	17,043	..	..	16,889	12,115	91,783	11,88,874
1869-70 ..	10,53,281	18,223	..	..	18,851	15,531	1,19,871	12,17,257
1870-71 ..	10,62,047	17,433	..	..	14,007	13,245	1,10,446	12,17,218
1871-72 ..	10,72,350	18,309	..	63,949	14,983	14,830	1,30,864	13,15,285
1872-73 ..	10,76,096	9,892	..	76,098	15,410	12,911	1,38,955	13,29,355
1873-74 ..	10,79,537	8,499	..	76,039	16,341	12,389	1,36,280	13,29,085
1874-75 ..	10,83,804	7,126	..	76,080	17,324	15,703	1,37,367	13,36,904
1875-76 ..	10,91,539	6,152	..	76,494	17,825	11,631	1,34,763	13,41,404
1876-77 ..	10,96,146	6,606	..	76,873	22,484	13,575	1,33,615	13,44,299
1877-78 ..	10,98,959	6,204	..	76,671	19,810	13,695	1,49,294	13,64,605
1878-79 ..	10,98,159	12,850	..	1,02,991	13,748	11,873	1,53,392	14,52,113
1879-80 ..	10,98,099	6,391	..	93,653	18,287	9,872	1,58,072	13,79,874
1880-81 ..	11,01,289	10,463	..	93,758	16,944	9,250	1,79,189	14,10,893
1881-82 ..	11,07,160	8,642	..	93,995	20,243	18,712	1,77,616	14,21,368

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded:—"Canal, Forests, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cesses."

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Fixed land revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	Fluctuating Revenue.					Miscellaneous Revenue.				
			Revenue of alluvial lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under assessment.	Water advantage revenue.	Fluctuating assessment of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	Grazing dues.		Sale of wood from rakhs and forests.	Sajji.	Total miscellaneous land revenue.
								By enumeration of cattle.	By grazing leases.			
District Figures.												
Total of 5 years—1868-69 to 1872-73 ..	53,28,814	70,000	10,837	..	..	..	50,977	1,725	2,510	..	..	19,923
Total of 5 years—1873-74 to 1877-78 ..	54,75,686	34,587	8,075	415	..	..	22,871	..	2,839	..	..	11,716
1878-79 ..	11,03,831	12,850	1,156	..	..	..	7,681	281	275	..	..	5,210
1879-80 ..	11,03,248	6,821	1,632	..	..	..	5,600	163	120	..	..	721
1880-81 ..	11,04,850	9,436	2,661	..	..	..	8,142	186	184	2	..	1,204
1881-82 ..	11,00,419	8,312	3,049	..	..	..	7,666	139	116	15	..	640
Tahsil Totals for 5 years—1877-78 to 1881-82.												
Tahsil Sialkot ..	20,51,004	18,408	4,206	..	..	..	12,608	..	463		6	3,795

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Total Area and Revenue Assigned.								Period of Assignment.	
Tahsil.	*Whole Villages.*		*Fractional parts of Villages.*		*Plots.*		*Total.*		*In perpetuity.*	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
Sialkot ..	24,982	21,890	4,067	2,846	8,718	24,468	37,717	49,2[illegible]	[illegible]	12,791
Pasrur ..	10,842	12,208	5,220	6,329	14,087	[illegible]	29,649	32,4[illegible]	8,548	10,674
Raya ..	6,984	3,887	3,164	2,893	12,458	12,114	22,606	18,894	[illegible]	6,876
Zafarwal ..	1,710	1,843	4,623	4,164	10,434	11,593	16,767	17,600	7,723	8,897
Total District ..	43,968	39,837	17,074	16,232	45,697	62,131	106,739	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Period of Assignment.—*Concluded.*								No. of Assignees.					
Tahsil.	*For one life.*		*For more lives than one.*		*During maintenance of Establishment.*		*Pending orders of Government.*							
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	In perpetuity.	For one life.	For more lives than one.	During maintenance.	Pending orders.	Total.
Sialkot ..	20,590	24,733	3,890	3,183	5,108	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Pasrur ..	15,892	16,933	928	907	[illegible]	3,979	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Raya ..	6,980	7,317	696	815	3,041	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Zafarwal ..	6,813	6,109	129	197	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Total District ..	49,775	55,092	5,643	5,102	15,037	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

Year.	Balances of land revenue in rupees.		Reductions of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	Takavi advances in rupees.
	Fixed revenue.	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue.		
1868-69	[illegible]			[illegible]
1869-70	[illegible]			[illegible]
1870-71	[illegible]			[illegible]
1871-72	[illegible]			[illegible]
1872-73	[illegible]			[illegible]
1873-74	[illegible]			[illegible]
1874-75	[illegible]			[illegible]
1875-76	[illegible]			[illegible]
1876-77	[illegible]			[illegible]
1877-78	[illegible]			[illegible]
1878-79	[illegible]			[illegible]
1879-80	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
1880-81	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
1881-82	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sales of Land.						Mortgages of Land.		
	Agriculturists.			*Non-Agriculturists.*			*Agriculturists.*		
YEAR.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
District Figures.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	1,258	13,613	3,50,669	..	..	..	8,969	79,885	17,62,493
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	888	4,244	1,23,171	428	3,629	1,28,714	1,426	9,932	2,84,321
1878-79 ..	108	1,207	37,231	118	979	36,901	346	2,196	62,209
1879-80 ..	118	1,195	34,095	112	946	31,147	401	2,838	57,701
1880-81 ..	101	1,021	33,135	91	1,218	26,755	563	3,541	92,801
1881-82 ..	139	1,145	43,744	146	912	52,483	470	4,162	1,79,509
Tahsil Totals for 5 years—1877-78 to 1881-82.									
Tahsil Sialkot ..	230	1,817	55,858	299	2,039	87,746	1,017	6,269	1,08,000
" Pasrur ..	200	2,934	69,018	124	1,617	46,069	684	5,558	1,76,796
" Raya ..	108	946	36,086	150	1,444	56,123	298	1,946	94,231
" Zafarwal ..	51	602	20,539	59	487	30,234	229	1,417	55,280

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mortgages of Land.—*Concluded.*			Redemptions of Mortgaged Land.					
	Non-Agriculturists.			*Agriculturists.*			*Non-Agriculturists.*		
YEAR.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
District Figures. Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	4,401	30,607	10,34,987	300	2,972	58,205	462	3,931	67,224
1878-79 ..	1,288	9,946	2,86,467	56	385	7,246	93	493	11,413
1879-80 ..	895	6,594	2,06,015	115	1,117	17,606	156	1,262	26,984
1880-81 ..	887	9,295	2,08,910	214	1,844	47,782	233	2,840	56,859
1881-82 ..	737	8,504	2,37,098	303	2,247	68,315	437	4,049	1,51,707
Tahsil Totals for 5 years—1877-78 to 1881-82.									
Tahsil Sialkot ..	2,368	21,706	4,64,381	188	2,162	41,917	441	4,850	1,41,883
" Pasrur ..	1,509	14,470	4,71,704	288	1,971	60,466	262	2,181	41,849
" Raya ..	907	6,900	2,98,787	164	1,104	31,063	258	2,171	59,561
" Zafarwal ..	493	3,167	1,21,162	98	790	11,462	80	895	55,029

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXV and XXXV B of the Revenue Report. No details for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include *all* sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Income from Sale of Stamps.				Operations of the Registration Department.							
	Receipts in rupees.		*Net income in rupees.*		*No. of deeds registered.*				*Value of property affected, in rupees.*			
YEAR.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1877-78 ..	97,063	49,279	95,615	47,332	4,146	328	314	4,788	9,75,636	40,418	1,11,045	11,27,099
1878-79 ..	1,07,538	46,064	97,220	44,037	2,859	255	93	3,207	7,70,464	16,108	42,744	8,29,316
1879-80 ..	1,06,067	50,015	98,619	47,655	2,615	70	61	2,866	7,88,088	3,787	53,161	8,29,522
1880-81 ..	1,21,312	57,576	1,10,752	55,053	3,072	57	39	3,116	10,18,384	13,830	25,402	10,61,515
1881-82 ..	1,25,045	59,571	1,14,248	50,229	2,721	49	66	2,373	10,21,359	5,078	29,565	10,55,[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Deeds registered.					
	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar Sialkot	18	..	18	5	..	5
Sub-Registrar Sialkot	656	176	832	686	179	865
" Pasrur	644	127	771	518	110	628
" Raya	375	53	428	863	35	898
" Zafarwal	285	125	410	265	108	373
" Daska	589	82	671	487	92	579
" Vadala	83	103	186	70	55	125
Total of district	2,650	666	3,316	2,894	579	[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. I of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.											Total number of licenses.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Class I.				*Class II.*				*Class III.*					
	1 Rs. 500	2 Rs. 200	3 Rs. 150	4 Rs. 100	1 Rs. 75	2 Rs. 50	3 Rs. 25	4 Rs. 10	1 Rs. 5	2 Rs. 2	3 Re. 1			
1878-79	..	1	..	..	7	87	121	577	928	1,887	4,299	7,807	23,983	..
1879-80	..	1	..	..	7	83	122	561	939	1,724	3,751	7,138	22,929	..
1880-81	..	..	..	1	10	33	153	733	..	..	..	930	13,655	279
1881-82	..	..	..	..	12	41	169	867	..	..	..	1,089	15,845	291
Tahsil details for 1881-82—														
Tahsil Sialkot	..	..	..	..	..	18	78	379	..	..	..	475	6,640	84
" Pasrur	..	..	..	..	1	7	38	235	..	..	..	281	3,725	109
" Raya	..	..	..	..	6	10	27	108	..	..	..	151	2,705	53
" Zafarwal	..	..	..	..	4	1	16	76	..	..	..	97	1,510	45
" Cantonments	..	..	..	..	1	5	10	69	..	..	..	85	1,263	..

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	FERMENTED LIQUORS.					INTOXICATING DRUGS.						EXCISE REVENUE FROM		
	Number of central distilleries.	*No. of retail shops.*		*Consumption in gallons.*		*No. of retail licenses.*		*Consumption in maunds.*				Fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total.
		Country spirits.	European liquors.	Rum.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other drugs.			
1877-78	4	29	8	257	2,792	13	13	23	5½	19	¼	19,810	13,695	33,505
1878-79	4	26	8	163	2,121	13	13	22	6	18	½	13,625	11,861	25,486
1879-80	4	20	9	167	2,792	13	13	34	14	26	..	13,165	9,802	22,967
1880-81	4	21	10	352	3,681	13	13	30	12	14	¼	16,824	9,240	26,064
1881-82	3	30	14	399	3,618	13	13	25	9	24	½	20,243	13,712	33,955
TOTAL	19	129	49	1,373	14,984	65	65	134	46½	101	1½	83,667	58,310	141,977
Average	4	26	10	275	2,991	13	13	27	9¼	20	¼	16,733	11,662	28,395

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VIII, IX, X, of the Excise Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Annual income in rupees.			*Annual expenditure in rupees.*						
YEAR	Provincial rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total income.	Establishment.	District post, and arboriculture.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75 ..	..	..	117,131	1,927	*5,041	17,777	10,135	370	52,290	87,540
1875-76 ..	..	..	85,898	2,097	..	19,845	7,964	3,237	47,794	80,987
1876-77 ..	..	..	196,714	2,623	1,580	20,969	11,733	120	50,760	96,701
1877-78 ..	..	..	83,122	2,167	2,894	21,049	9,521	1,770	40,979	78,880
1878-79 ..	..	..	90,512	2,340	3,010	22,208	9,455	1,872	36,163	75,048
1879-80 ..	107,616	8,820	116,436	2,672	2,637	19,608	12,209	1,367	25,417	63,810
1880-81 ..	107,171	8,530	115,701	2,020	2,562	18,651	10,879	2,600	34,735	71,487
1881-82 ..	107,461	11,543	119,004	2,218	2,756	19,606	11,440	1,443	28,133	65,596

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.
* Excludes District Post.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	HIGH SCHOOLS.						MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.			
YEAR.	*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
									FIGURES FOR BOYS.											
1877-78 ..	..	..	1	305	..	..	..	..	2	170	8	968	..	..	..	..	65	3,079	..	..
1878-79 ..	..	..	1	347	..	..	..	..	2	162	8	893	..	..	..	..	62	2,903	..	..
1879-80 ..	..	..	1	10	..	..	2	54	1	31	6	157	2	280	3	488	64	3,443	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	1	8	..	..	2	63	1	39	6	170	2	319	4	509	64	3,375	..	..
1881-82 ..	..	..	1	12	..	..	2	46	1	41	6	158	2	297	4	595	68	3,025	..	..
									FIGURES FOR GIRLS.											
1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	417	16	404
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	259	16	400
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	767	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	783	..	..
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	715	..	..

N. B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the returns as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in Institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1879-80, Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous Schools and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.														
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Men.					Women.					Children.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Sialkot	C. H.	10,461	11,765	12,158	11,932	12,498	3,256	3,706	4,098	4,377	4,110	2,735	3,242	2,989	2,534	[illegible]
[illegible]	2nd	2,406	3,824	4,100	3,749	4,444	434	640	1,040	875	847	202	472	1,109	773	[illegible]
Zafarwal	2nd	3,748	4,552	4,094	5,256	5,979	772	996	1,108	1,808	2,199	321	312	421	1,098	[illegible]
Daska	2nd	2,711	2,487	4,112	4,744	4,698	914	736	1,328	1,311	1,488	721	737	1,229	1,747	[illegible]
Pasrur	2nd	2,806	2,859	2,951	3,092	3,207	1,007	1,237	1,446	1,566	1,482	843	959	994	1,230	[illegible]
Kila Sobha Singh	2nd	..	..	2,590	2,459	3,305	..	..	658	681	743	..	..	352	367	[illegible]
Vadala	2nd	..	..	1,623	2,442	3,725	..	..	627	1,164	1,351	..	..	475	307	[illegible]
Samrala	3rd	..	..	2,072	2,716	1,940	..	..	719	1,306	700	..	..	427	458	[illegible]
Phalalian	3rd	..	..	2,597	2,001	1,477	..	..	747	771	565	..	..	300	775	[illegible]
Narowal	2nd	..	..	5,488	2,087	3,285	..	..	539	373	802	..	..	493	380	[illegible]
Kot Ahdian	3rd	..	..	657	1,301	1,542	..	..	384	602	709	..	..	234	623	[illegible]
Total	..	21,883	25,047	40,837	42,659	46,101	6,893	7,824	12,979	14,861	15,311	4,824	5,060	9,809	11,6[illegible]	[illegible]

		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Total Patients.					In-door Patients.					Expenditure in Rupees.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Sialkot	C. H.	16,442	18,713	19,929	19,817	20,296	518	625	630	640	576	2,411	4,438	4,551	4,111	[illegible]
[illegible]	2nd	3,102	4,405	6,232	5,397	5,491	10	17	6	9	6	1,939	794	796	912	[illegible]
Zafarwal	2nd	4,851	6,161	6,630	7,802	9,642	9	47	17	22	38	1,[illegible]	814	730	814	[illegible]
Daska	2nd	4,347	8,960	6,966	7,402	7,579	44	26	100	129	104	1,[illegible]	772	742	966	[illegible]
Pasrur	2nd	4,158	5,035	5,391	5,888	6,222	18	69	65	54	66	784	780	797	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]
Kila Sobha Singh	2nd	..	..	3,600	3,507	4,370	..	..	3	4	2	..	..	148	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vadala	2nd	..	..	2,785	4,604	6,323	..	..	8	6	8	..	..	279	364	[illegible]
Samrala	3rd	..	..	3,218	4,279	3,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	526	664	[illegible]
Phalalian	3rd	..	..	3,044	3,647	2,213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	419	[illegible]
Narowal	2nd	..	..	4,364	4,246	4,864	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	294	291	[illegible]
Kot Ahdian	3rd	..	..	1,255	2,336	3,083	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	425	420	[illegible]
Total	..	32,900	38,334	65,176	68,606	74,071	599	784	824	899	806	9,044	7,591	9,487	10,274	[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Number of Civil Suits concerning				Value in rupees of Suits concerning *			Number of Revenue cases.
	Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	* Land.	* Other matters.	* Total.	
1878 ..	17,673	203	1,188	19,064	37,493	7,58,498	7,91,990	[illegible]
1879 ..	14,837	112	1,456	16,405	64,582	7,74,565	8,39,150	14,545
1880 ..	14,785	215	2,174	17,174	1,24,451	7,57,122	8,81,582	13,876
1881 ..	14,216	362	2,359	16,937	1,46,709	7,22,716	8,60,515	16,329
1882 ..	13,816	536	2,594	16,946	1,25,734	7,68,208	9,03,942	17,7[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

* Suits heard in Settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1		2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	8,075	7,118	8,318	5,718	6,297
	Discharged	4,808	3,622	4,812	1,977	2,420
	Acquitted	463	684	897	1,226	1,325
	Convicted	2,823	2,864	2,517	2,539	2,435
	Committed or referred	14	14	10	36	39
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular)	..	..	..	2,083	2,308
	" (summary)	..	..	..	5	5
	Warrant cases (regular)	..	..	..	983	1,028
	" (summary)	..	..	..	4	1
	Total cases disposed of	3,936	3,690	4,283	3,075	3,359
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	5	3	2	3	2
	Transportation for life	2	3	1	..	1
	" for a term	4	4	5	1	4
	Penal servitude	..	..	..	..	..
	Fine under Rs. 10	1,662	2	1,612	1,645	1,527
	" 10 to 50 rupees	220	1,580	246	310	266
	" 50 to 100 "	22	213	32	24	34
	" 100 to 500 "	5	8	4	7	15
	" 500 to 1,000 "	..	7	1	1	
	Over 1,000 rupees	..	..	..	..	..
	Imprisonment under 6 months	576	548	560	377	350
	" 6 months to 2 years	247	193	178	183	136
	" over 2 years	23	26	36	11	17
	Whipping	391	305	209	122	42
	Find sureties of the peace	9	4	27	3	1
	Recognisance to keep the peace	24	34	17	45	57
	Give sureties for good behaviour	103	430	92	188	47

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Number of cases inquired into.					*Number of persons arrested or summoned.*					*Number of persons convicted.*				
Nature of offence.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Rioting or unlawful assembly	6	2	3	4	4	93	77	41	46	46	87	9	14	24	42
Murder and attempts to murder	7	8	4	4	5	8	14	10	4	6	5	7	6	3	3
Total serious offences against the person	61	53	55	54	58	84	74	82	63	73	56	53	51	40	44
Abduction of married women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total serious offences against property	524	632	495	454	437	313	417	381	194	151	211	208	294	126	96
Total minor offences against the person	28	25	28	37	28	26	27	36	61	46	22	22	25	37	39
Cattle theft	115	122	126	110	73	129	130	150	126	68	96	114	133	104	50
Total minor offences against property	1,074	1,316	928	746	544	1,010	1,044	854	759	560	796	892	714	646	412
Total cognizable offences	1,810	2,058	1,641	1,409	1,149	1,663	1,723	1,584	1,283	945	1,273	1,395	1,237	980	886
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	4	1	5	..	1	11	2	38	..	2	9	2	26	..	2
Offences relating to marriage	2	6	10	4	5	2	6	15	4	10	1	2	2	1	8
Total non-cognizable offences	6	7	15	4	6	13	8	53	4	12	10	4	28	1	5
GRAND TOTAL of offences	1,816	2,065	1,656	1,413	1,155	1,676	1,721	1,637	1,287	957	1,283	1,399	1,265	981	694

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	No. in gaol at beginning of the year.		*No. imprisoned during the year.*		*Religion of convicts.*			*Previous occupation of male convicts.*					
YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78	238	11	907	74	704	257	..	18	..	5	410	..	..
1878-79	409	14	895	79	885	286	..	8	..	9	420	..	..
1879-80	374	18	962	77	177	113	..	..	21	..	178	..	152
1880-81	351	14	768	61	208	94	..	10	..	1	190	..	..
1881-82	393	18	611	61	172	73	..	12	..	8	118	..	..

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Length of sentence of convicts.							*Previously convicted.*			*Pecuniary results.*	
YEAR.	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profits of convict labour.
1877-78	785	207	186	34	8	1	4	60	21	5	18,005	1,618
1878-79	861	279	215	25	10	3	4	23	17	8	24,286	3,207
1879-80	142	101	87	81	..	4	..	64	26	5	25,691	3,159
1880-81	184	130	60	65	1	1	..	82	6	2	19,234	3,932
1881-82	80	45	117	141	3	..	..	35	6	6	17,686	1,800

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Musalmans.	Other religions.	No. of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Sialkot ..	Sialkot ..	45,762	12,751	1,942	876	23,865	1,328	5,853	782
	Daska ..	5,525	1,667	1,000	..	2,855	3	1,097	504
	Jamki ..	4,157	2,207	341	..	1,609	..	609	683
	Mitranwali ..	3,730	860	127	..	2,743	..	536	695
Pasrur	Pasrur ..	8,378	1,889	159	375	5,954	1	1,309	640
	Kila Sobha Singh	4,521	1,768	19	..	2,734	..	1,014	446
Raya ..	Narowal ..	4,558	1,429	151	24	2,935	19	657	694
Zafarwal ..	Zafarwal ..	4,978	2,781	10	..	2,203	84	792	629
	Sankhatra ..	2,381	1,030	27	82	1,242	..	305	781

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN.	Sex.	*Total population by the Census of*	*Total births registered during the year.*					*Total deaths registered during the year.*				
		1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Sialkot ..	Males ..	17,853	588	529	425	556	707	400	476	570	451	686
	Females	15,136	528	456	362	454	585	335	457	542	351	709

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Sialkot.	Jamki.	Daska.	Zafarwal.	Sankhatra.	Chawinda.	Killa Sobha Singh.	Pasrur.	Narowal.	Mitranwali.
Class of Municipality ..	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71 ..	11,845	1,424	1,078	2,852	782	438	1,596	1,656	1,083	..
1871-72 ..	15,007	1,691	950	2,113	672	428	2,032	2,020	1,366	..
1872-73 ..	10,633	1,540	954	1,946	622	360	1,873	2,069	1,025	..
1873-74 ..	15,294	2,074	1,167	2,985	854	438	2,125	2,260	1,056	..
1874-75 ..	25,750	1,886	1,015	2,038	650	515	2,389	2,274	1,106	900
1875-76 ..	24,566	2,649	1,003	2,583	701	594	2,250	2,467	1,802	915
1876-77 ..	24,731	2,814	964	2,916	750	524	2,068	2,481	1,750	935
1877-78 ..	24,587	1,468	1,178	2,717	914	133	2,168	2,471	1,430	995
1878-79 ..	25,507	1,560	681	2,356	852	..	2,015	2,873	2,153	414
1879-80 ..	27,823	1,950	1,484	2,929	1,170	..	2,208	3,222	2,299	790
1880-81 ..	31,112	2,322	1,523	2,692	1,148	..	2,251	3,361	2,825	620
1881-82 ..	36,074	2,201	1,759	3,368	1,505	..	2,415	3,036	3,022	980